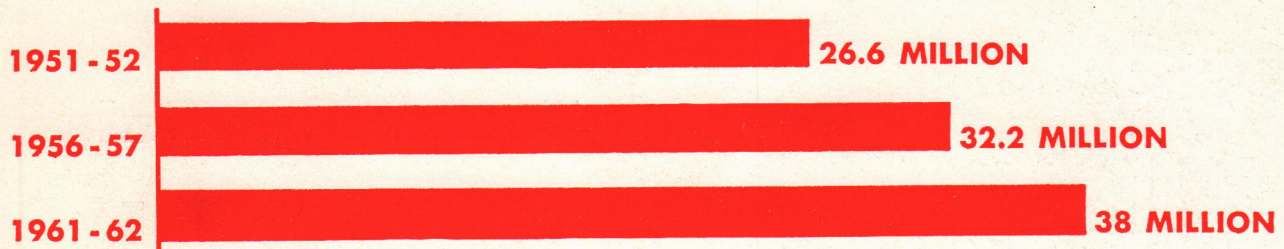


THE INTERNATIONAL **Teamster**

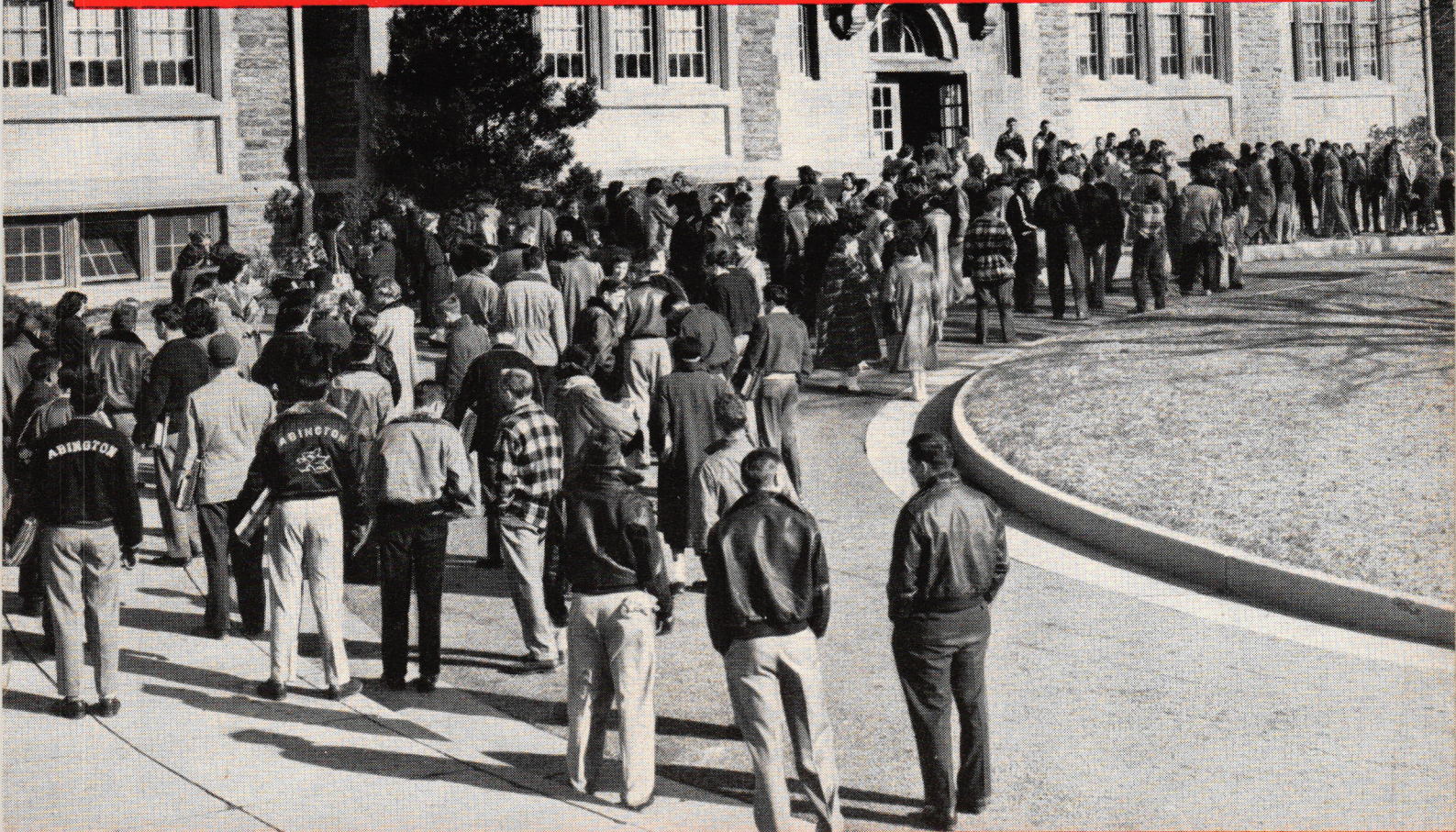
DEDICATED TO SERVICE

MARCH 1957

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT — A DECADE OF GROWTH



SOURCE: U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION (HEW DEPT.)



THE CASE FOR NEW SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION — A SPECIAL FEATURE

IDAHO ranks 43rd both in population and in point of admission to the Union but any Idahoan will testify that his state is an easy first in point of scenic grandeur.

The name is from the Indian for "Light on the Mountains." Lewis and Clark were the first white men into the area, arriving in 1805. The first permanent house was built in 1809 and in 1848 the state became part of the Oregon Territory. It was made the Idaho Territory in 1863 and was admitted as a state in 1890.

In addition to some of the world's most spectacular scenery, Idaho leads the nation in production of silver and ranks second in lead and zinc. Its full mineral resources are still not fully developed. This home of delicious Idaho potatoes yields much of the nation's hybrid corn seed. Water power is so abundant there is not a single public utility steam generating plant in the state! It does have the atomic "breeder reactor" plant at Arco.

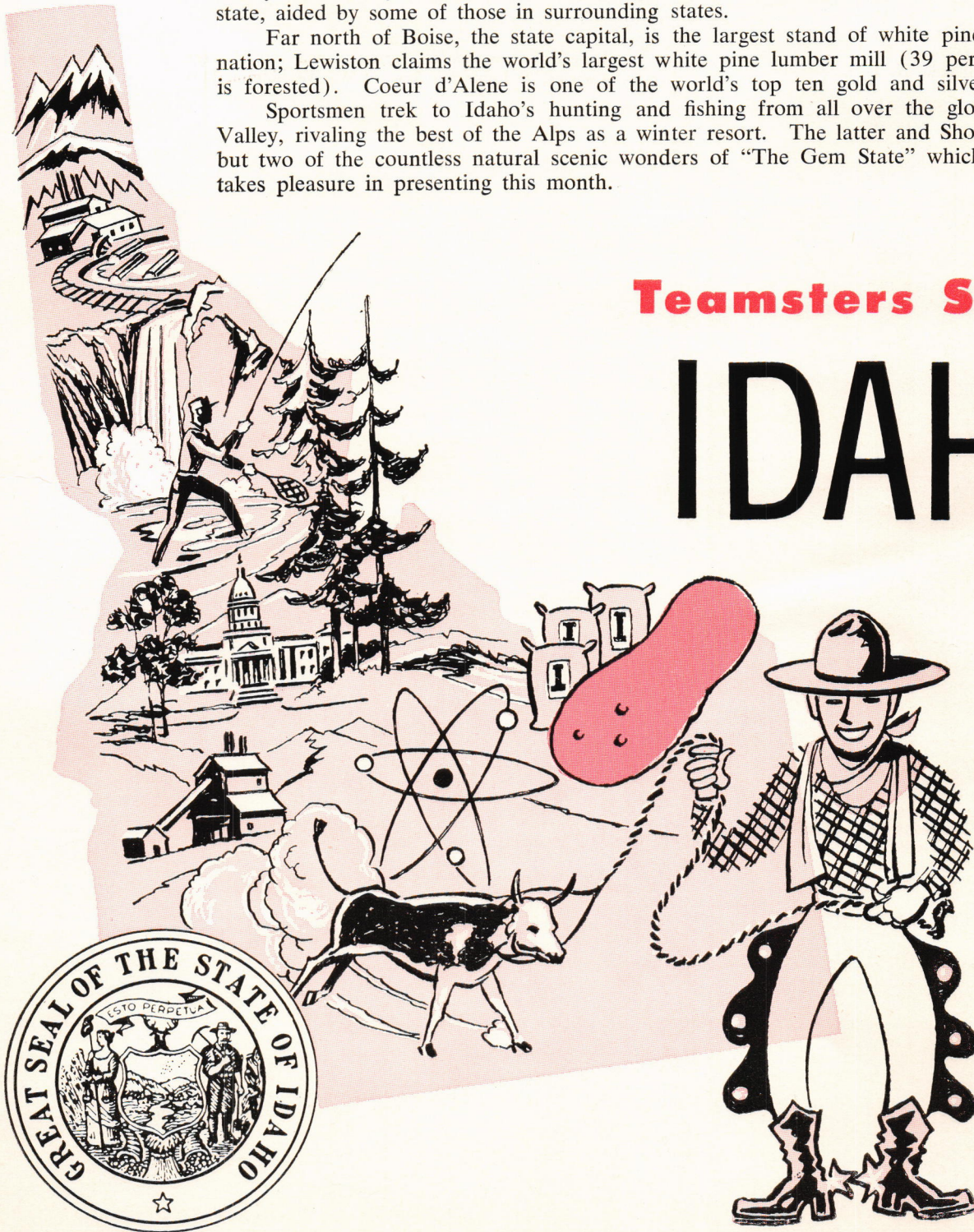
Surrounded by six other states and Canada, its 83,557 square miles rank it 12th in area. Its estimated 611,000 residents derive \$215 million annual income from crops and each year raise livestock worth \$150 million. Mining yields more than \$66 millions annually. Naturally much of these major productions is moved by Teamster members in the state, aided by some of those in surrounding states.

Far north of Boise, the state capital, is the largest stand of white pine forests in the nation; Lewiston claims the world's largest white pine lumber mill (39 per cent of Idaho is forested). Coeur d'Alene is one of the world's top ten gold and silver producers.

Sportsmen trek to Idaho's hunting and fishing from all over the globe and to Sun Valley, rivaling the best of the Alps as a winter resort. The latter and Shoshone Falls are but two of the countless natural scenic wonders of "The Gem State" which the Teamster takes pleasure in presenting this month.

Teamsters Salute

IDAHO



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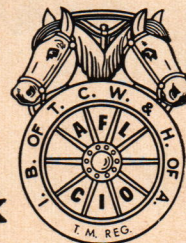
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THE INTERNATIONAL Teamster



DAVE BECK Editor

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Letter from General President **DAVE BECK**

The Economic Report of President Eisenhower

RECENT events on the national and international scene have caused many to take a second and more searching look at the 1957 Economic Report of President Eisenhower.

This report, a 200-page document transmitted to Congress, is the product of the Council of Economic Advisers to the President. The report is sent by Mr. Eisenhower to Congress as sort of an economic "health report" of the nation.

The events which cause a second look at this report are: the recent stock market decline; the \$72 billion budget and reaction to it by Congress and much of the business community, and the general disturbed conditions on the international scene.

The Economic Report is submitted by the President of the United States as the result of legislation passed more than 10 years ago—the Employment Act of 1946. The 1957 January Report sets forth not only the economic situation as of 1956, but also recapitulates the economic changes and progress during the four years of the Eisenhower Administration.

Behind the issuance of this report are the economic and political and international conditions which form in some ways a disturbing backdrop. Stock market levels recently fell to the lowest levels in more than a year. This drop was not completely unanticipated since many financial leaders had been giving some warnings of an anticipated break. Fortunately, the market has, at this writing, recovered more than half of its decline.

All of us hope—and most of us feel—that we are not in for another 1929. The country has too many built-in supports and protections. We have the tools and the procedures whereby we can arrest a recession. But the decline does spell out some of the dangers which many fear from our national tight money policy.

Related in quite a direct way to the market drop is the reaction to the \$72 billion budget submitted. We are not criticizing the budget or the amount or even the terms. The fact is that we are confronting the largest peacetime budget in our history and many see it has some real reasons for warning signals. The stock market reaction has added fuel to the flames of criticism on the budget.

Some of the criticism of the budget is coming from segments of the nation which are normally against any extra expenditures for welfare or other

purposes. Some of the criticism is levelled, not so much at the total amount, as at the allocation within the framework of the \$72 billion.

In the third place the disturbed condition of the world, particularly the unresolved situation in the Middle East has added to the background against which our economy must be viewed. If the Middle East problem is solved quickly and with a minimum amount of friction, our outgo for defense may not be so great as it would be otherwise. If the disturbances continue, we may see ourselves spending more for defense purposes than we had originally planned.

But what about the report itself? What can we look forward to, according to the views of President Eisenhower and his economic advisers? After reviewing the economic situation of the past year, and past four years, the President submits to Congress a number of economic recommendations, some of which merit special consideration.

In a general recommendation on maintaining sound Government finances, he endorses a year's extension of excise taxes on autos, tobacco, spirits and extension of the corporation income tax. He would like to see a review made of state and local debt legal limitations. Such a review if followed by a liberalization could pave the way for more local improvements and hence more employment.

The President has recommended that there be set up a National Monetary and Financial Commission to study changes in our financial structure and practices, laws and regulations affecting financial facilities and means for controlling credit. This is a recommendation with which few will take any exception. Our credit system is a highly sensitive operation and the best and fairest ways of using our system should be developed. A national study would be helpful.

The recommendation to strengthen the authority of the Securities & Exchange Commission in preventing abuses in sale and distribution of securities is likewise an excellent one. There are still some gaps in our regulatory mechanism which need plugging.

One of the basic attributes of our American enterprise system is the operation of free competition. We are seeing more and more mergers and as these take place we may be in danger of monopolistic units controlling more and more of the economy. Eisenhower would strengthen the Department of Justice's authority in anti-trust cases and would make the cease and desist orders of the Federal Trade Commission under the Clayton Act final unless appealed to the courts.

Several recommendations are made in the merger problem; advance notification; widened coverage of bank mergers; clarifications of the Clayton Act; strengthening of the authority of the Federal Trade Commission.

Small business would be aided by extension of the Small Business Act and by considering recommendations of a Cabinet Committee studying small business.

On the resources front the President would like to see partial Federal insurance against atomic hazards; passage of a comprehensive school construction program; authorization of the big Fryingpan - Arkansas project and steps to help resolve state and local difficulties in accommodating our rapid metropolitan growth.

The problems and needs of school construction will receive high priority consideration by this Congress. Already two main bills — one representing the Administration's view and one representing the Democratic view — are in the legislative hopper. There is general recognition of the need for aid to our schools as our population continues its almost fantastic expansion. In order that our members might be informed about this important matter The International Teamster is publishing elsewhere in this issue a special feature giving the background of the need for aid to school construction.

The President would also extend one of the farm acts and raise the losses debt limit. Of special interest to labor is a recommendation to establish an Area Assistance Administration in the Department of Commerce.

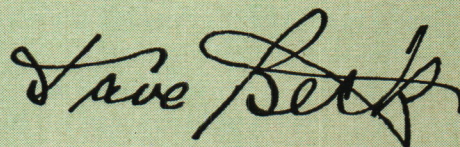
This presumably would be in answer to the many demands to do something about the so-called "depressed areas."

A whole series of recommendations are made on housing and the President asks Congress to consider proposals for encouraging voluntary health insurance plans. Also on the welfare front he would raise maximum weekly unemployment insurance benefits and extend coverage. He would also extend minimum wage coverage and would take steps to aid the states in programs of occupational safety.

He also has some recommendations of an economic nature bearing directly on international affairs. He would have the U. S. become members of the Organization for Trade Cooperation and full participation in the International Atomic Energy Agency. He would also continue our tremendous mutual security (overseas aid) program and would extend authority of the Export-Import Bank to approve credits.

These recommendations are many and significant. Some will require special legislation and some will be the storm centers of controversy. It appears that the President in taking a more detailed look at the whole welfare responsibility of the Federal Government is incorporating much within the framework of his own thinking and his own economic recommendations. It will be interesting to take another look at what may be done by Congress — after the present session ends.

Fraternally,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Dave Beck". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Fraternally,".

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS

Convention Plans Mapped

APPROVAL of the position taken by the international officers and development of further plans for the 1957 national convention were highlights of action taken by the General Executive Board at its mid-winter session in Miami in January.

The meetings were held January 8 to 23 while General President Dave Beck was attending the sessions of the General Executive Council sessions of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

All members of the Board were present for the meeting of the General Executive Board.

The Board considered the formal position taken by the international officers with regard to congressional hearings. General President Beck, Vice President Einer Mohn and General Counsel J. Albert Woll presented information on the position. Under Teamster policy it is the position of the officers that jurisdiction of the sub-committee on Government Operations would be challenged when it attempted to investigate Teamster affairs.

This challenge had been made before the Senate sub-committee by Vice President Mohn, Vice President Frank W. Brewster and others in Washington, D. C., when the group under the chairmanship of Senator John J. McClellan (Dem., Ark.) subpoenaed them to testify.

The General Executive Board fully approved the legal position taken and authorized the general president to employ such legal and other technical aid as might be necessary to protect the interests of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and all of its affiliates.

Considerable attention was devoted to plans for the 1957 convention. This session will be held in Miami, Fla., September 30 to October 4. The convention meetings will be held in the Civic Auditorium of Miami Beach. Headquarters of the Teamsters for the convention and pre-convention period will be at the Eden Roc Hotel in Miami Beach.

Details will be worked out for the convention by the host committee which will be from the Southern Conference of Teamsters. The

chairman of the committee will be Murray W. Miller, Dallas, Tex., chairman of the Southern Conference. Mr. Miller will establish convention headquarters and select a committee to work with him on the advance planning for the details of the session. Funds to cover the costs of the planning and preparation were appropriated by the Board.

During the Board session the members heard a detailed report on the assets of the International Union. This report was more than a routine statement of outstanding investments. The report included a complete and highly detailed inventory of all assets of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

A general round up discussion was held on progress in organization and membership activities with each vice president reporting for his territory. In connection with organization plans the Board appropriated funds for further organization work in the Dominion of Canada.

The funds will be made available to the area conferences which have jurisdiction over Canada: the Eastern Conference of Teamsters for the Eastern area and the Maritimes; the Central Conference for the Central area and Prairie Provinces and the Western Conference for the Western area of Canada.

Important Cancellation Notice

NATIONAL TRADE DIVISION MEETING CANCELLED

- All local unions, joint councils and area conferences have been notified that the 1957 National Trade Division conference scheduled for March 11-13 in Chicago has been cancelled.
- Since a national convention is being held this year, the International Office has notified all affiliates that the cancellation of the trade division meetings is being made in order not to burden unduly local unions. The cost of sending representatives to a national trade division meeting together with that of sending delegates to the 1957 convention would represent what is believed to be an excessive burden.
- The cancellation will aid locals toward having complete representation at the national convention which will be of more importance than is the trade division conference.
- While the importance of the trade division meetings cannot be discounted, it is believed in the overall interest of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to place primary efforts toward a maximum attendance at the national convention.

THE TEAMSTER POSITION

ON January 18, 1957, Vice Presidents Frank W. Brewster and Einar O. Mohn appeared before the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Senate Government Operations Committee and questioned the constitutional and statutory authority of that Subcommittee to conduct the inquiry it was then engaged in making into the internal affairs of labor unions.

This issue was raised with utmost courtesy, good faith and sincerity and was advanced only after the General Counsel for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and many other attorneys representing Teamster organizations throughout the country had reached the unanimous conclusion that this Subcommittee lacked authority to conduct the particular investigations upon which it was then embarked.

NO CHALLENGE OF CONGRESS

This challenge of the jurisdictions of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations to act was not, of course, a challenge of the power of Congress itself to act. It did not question the authority of Congress acting through a duly constituted and properly empowered committee, to investigate fully and completely all phases of union activity. *It was directed only to the authority of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations—and that Subcommittee alone.*

The Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations is a Subcommittee of the Senate Government Operations

Committee and the reach of its authority is no greater than that of the Committee of which it is a part.

The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, which created the Standing Committees of the Senate and the Standing Rules of the Senate which spell out the authority of those Committees, makes it apparent that the Government Operations Committee in conducting this inquiry through its Subcommittee was far afield from its jurisdiction—"to study the operation of government activities at all levels with a view to determine its economy and efficiency."

NO REASONABLE RELATIONSHIP

There would appear to be no reasonable relationship, direct or indirect, between the operation of government activities on an operational level and the internal affairs of labor unions and the International Brotherhood was so advised by its attorneys after a thorough review of the legislative background of the Senate Government Operations Committee and its Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, and after a study of the recent cases dealing with the jurisdiction of Congressional Committees.

Supporting this conclusion was the action taken by Senator Irving Ives (Rep., N. Y.) in the closing days of the 84th Congress and again early in this session, in introducing a Senate Resolution which would authorize the Labor and Public Welfare Committee of the Senate to

make an inquiry into the affairs of labor unions. Moreover, the Senate itself has now created a new Select Committee to investigate these matters suggesting quite pointedly substantial merit in the position taken by Vice Presidents Brewster and Mohn and a lack of authority in the Committee on Government Operations and its Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations.

This Select Committee, expressly empowered "to conduct an investigation and study of the extent to which criminal or other improper practices or activities are, or have been, engaged in the field of labor-management relations—" consists of eight members, appointed by the Vice President of the United States, four each from majority and minority members of the Senate.

McCLELLAN CHAIRMAN

Senator John McClellan, Democrat of Arkansas, has been selected as chairman and Senator Ives, Republican of New York, vice chairman. The others appointed are Senators John Kennedy of Massachusetts; Samuel J. Ervin of North Carolina, and Pat McNamara of Michigan, Democrats; Barry Goldwater of Arizona; Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin, and Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota, Republicans. It has been announced that the Select Committee will commence public hearings on or about February 25, 1957.

That part of the Bill of Rights which is the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides that no person shall be compelled to be a witness against himself. The policy of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters with respect to investigation by legislative committees, law enforcement agencies, and other public bodies was restated by the General Executive Board at its recent meeting in Miami to be as follows:

"Any officers or member of our organization shall have the same right as any other American citizen to invoke the privileges of the Bill of Rights without, by such action alone, subjecting himself automatically to trial or disciplinary action by our union."

A UNION LEADER DISCUSSES, 'ON TAKING THE FIFTH'

Editor's note: At press time for THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER the following release came to our attention. It is an editorial which is appearing in the March, 1957, issue of The Pattern Makers Journal, official publication of the Pattern Makers League of North America (AFL-CIO). The editorial is reprinted in the belief that it will be of interest to our membership.

IT SHOULD be a source of gratification to the members of our League to know that all the publicity about dishonesty with welfare funds and other "fast buck" operations in labor unions must mean some unions other than their League.

It is not our purpose to invoke the pollyanna cliché about honesty being the best policy. We will settle for the notion that there is a little petit larceny in the heart of every man. The news coming from (AFL-CIO) publicity sources, however, deals with nothing petty in amounts.

We are, therefore, concerned with the impact of this highly questionable self-serving publicity coming from (AFL-CIO) because of its effects upon the dignity of all members of organized labor. These exaggerated charges of corruption and communism in labor organizations plus emphasis on the fifth amendment technique can serve to reduce all union members to the status of second class citizens in their home communities.

It occurs to us that there is something a trifle "phony" about much of the (AFL - CIO) propaganda which assigns both virtue and sin with an air of wisdom and finality.

What adds to the confusion is the information that these self-appraised saints and sinners on the Council are suing each other for injury to character and various insults.

Surely an American organization of many millions of dedicated officers and members deserves and requires more well balanced leadership than the barn storming variety

trying to make page one in the home town press.

In addition, some of these self-appointed reformers and super patriots would do well to reconsider their threat to inhibit members, good or bad, from exercising their constitutional rights as free citizens by threats of punitive punishment.

It must be remembered, that among other things, present day union officers are also too widely charged with "unbridled bossism." Samuel Gompers often said that no man ever surrenders a single right of citizenship when he joins the American Federation of Labor. We should not depart from that position for slight or transient reasons.

There are some things worse than material dishonesty; one of them is to weaken or destroy our Bill of Rights. The loss of such rights would adversely affect the "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness" of every citizen. It took a heap of fighting to establish those rights. For more than a century the trade union movement functioned only by

virtue of the Bill of Rights. We should not permit ambitious desires to pinch hit for the F.B.I., the Department of Justice, and the State Department to endanger our valued charter of freedom.

We may have been remiss in our research but it occurs to us that no threats have been issued by the National Association of Manufacturers or other employer organizations to their members if they invoke the Fifth Amendment for any reason. It would seem axiomatic that it takes two to make a bargain, even to violate criminal statutes in union-management relations. The attitude and position of the (AFL-CIO) Council members lends aid to the popular desire to overlook this partnership in wrong doing by always referring to *labor* racketeering on quiz programs and in the public press.

So far as our League is concerned we can be completely objective in this current hassle. If any of our officers are found hiding behind a fifth we will, most likely, join them; because it will be a fifth they acquired from their OLD GRAND DAD; not the one placed in the Constitution by their Revolutionary forefathers.

BECK ON ITF DUTIES

General President Dave Beck has spent some time in Vienna, Austria, in connection with work with the ITF—International Transport Workers' Federation.

In January Mr. Beck made a commitment to the ITF to return to Vienna at the earliest possible time in order to assist with the problem of raising funds for refugees from Communist tyranny.

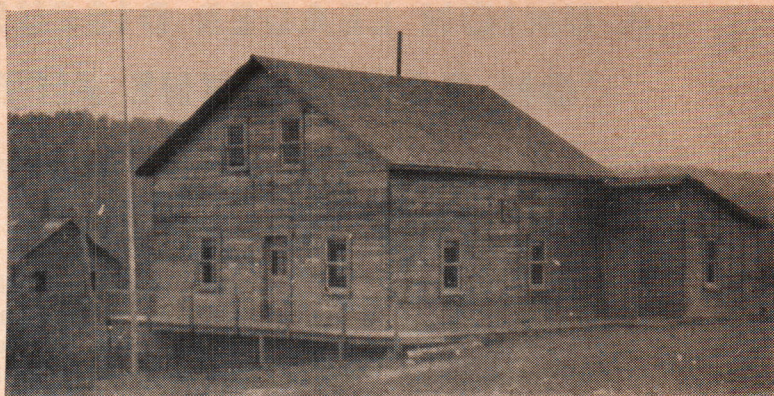
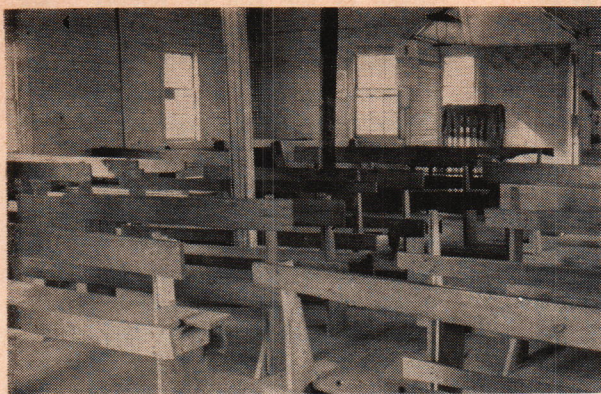
The time of going to Vienna was based on the time President Beck could leave Miami, Fla., immediately following the close of the meeting of the AFL - CIO Executive Council.

The Vienna meeting with ITF officials was a firm commitment made

while Mr. Beck was in London in January to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee of the ITF.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters has donated \$10,000 to Hungarian refugee relief. In addition to this outright donation President Beck had offered to come to Europe to work with the ITF officials in developing a further assistance program.

As soon as his commitments to the ITF and other labor groups in Europe are fulfilled, Mr. Beck plans to return to the United States. He is a delegate from the AFL-CIO to an inland transport committee meeting in Hamburg, Germany. He will attend this session also before he returns.



Poor classroom facilities and obsolete structures are shown above.

THE CASE FOR SCHOOL

"The need for Federal assistance in eliminating this shortage is not theory, but demonstrated fact. It cannot now be said—realistically—that the states and communities will meet the need. The classroom shortage has been apparent for a number of years, and the states and communities have notably increased their school building efforts. Each year, for several years, they have set a new record in school construction. And yet, in the face of a vast expansion in enrollments each year, many areas are making inadequate progress in reducing the shortage accumulated over many past years. The rate of state and local construction is spotty, with noticeable lags in areas where needs are expanding most rapidly."

—From the message of President Eisenhower on aid to education.
(See chart on front cover)

AMERICA is facing a classroom crisis.

America's population is exploding all over the landscape—bringing new highs in pupil enrollments in schools of all types, public, private and parochial.

The story of the classroom crisis is claiming priority attention of legislators at the state and national levels as well as the earnest and searching solicitude of civic leaders in practically every community in the nation.

Here are the developments in this

story which is affecting millions of American families with youngsters going to school from the kindergarten through college:

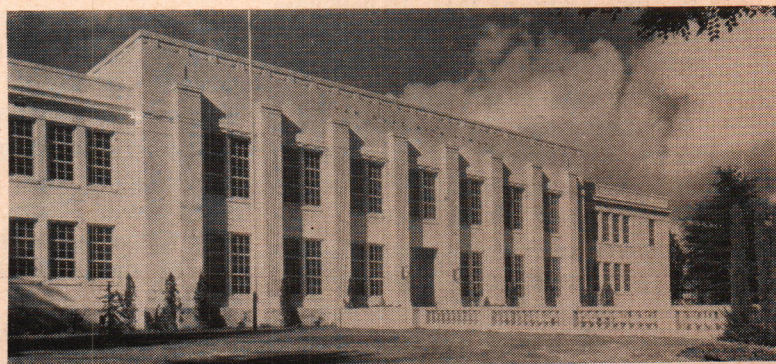
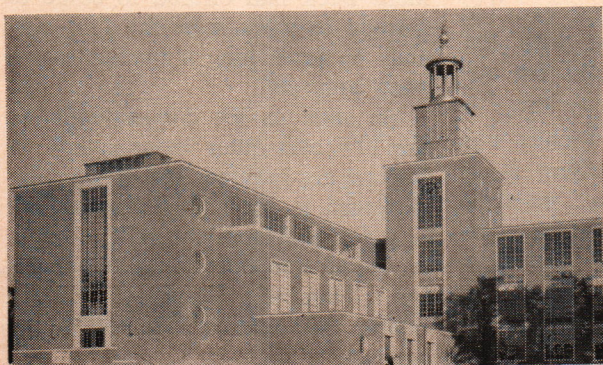
1. America is undergoing an unprecedented population boom with the "war babies" adding dramatically to the burden on the physical plant and teaching personnel of the nation's educational system.

2. This big boom is resulting in a classroom shortage of tremendous proportions with an annual enrollment which exceeds normal capacity by more than 2 million pupils.

3. An immediate consequence of the enrollment growth is an excess of demand over supply to the extent that local and state facilities appear unable to meet the growing needs. This has led to strong pressure on the Federal Government for a comprehensive long-term school assistance program.

4. In answer to demands for assistance, efforts are now being made to enact some sort of school legislation in Congress giving Federal aid. Two main bills have been dropped into the congressional hopper. One is the Administration bill which puts into legislative language President Dwight D. Eisenhower's message asking school aid. This bill calls for \$1.3 billion or \$325 million a year for four years. The Democratic bill sponsored by Representative Augustine B. Kelley (Dem., Pa.) would provide for \$600 million annually for six years.

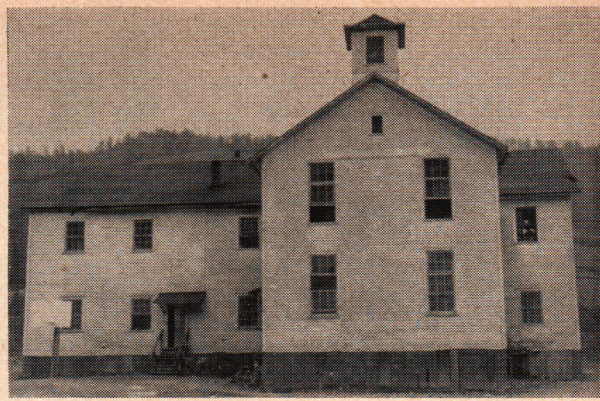
The crisis in the classroom is developing against a background of



These buildings from Massachusetts (left) and California represent great advances in design.



Children are handicapped in school facilities like those shown above.



CONSTRUCTION

need for new schools, better schools, and greater consideration for the teaching personnel of the educational system. This crisis is also fraught with many perils, economic and political.

A Federal school aid program last year was lost in the closing weeks of Congress due to efforts made to affix a ban on funds for states which are still practicing racial segregation. This segregation issue is an explosive one and resulted in last year's bill being sidetracked. There appear signs in the political sky pointing to similar dangers this year, although men of good will of all shades of political opinion earnestly hope that this issue does not intrude itself to the extent that it will result in sounding the death knell to educational assistance measures.

There may be sharp differences of opinion between the Kelley bill advocates and the Administration bill disciples as to details, allocation and overall procedures. There is no difference, however, over the fact that

there is a basic need and a serious one.

Today's classroom shortage is not an overnight matter. This crisis is based on two important developments of recent years:

1. During the depression of the 1930's school construction was slowed down and restricted due to our economic hard times.

2. As the nation began to pull out of the depression, it headed into another crisis—this time a defense and wartime crisis.

In this period America turned its resources, as much as could be safely mustered, over to defense and war production. This meant that there was a serious shortage for several years in materials which would normally go to school construction.

During this period from the '30's to the present our schools kept "wearing out," that is, they were constantly becoming more and more obsolete. And during these years our population kept expanding. The rapid acceleration of our population

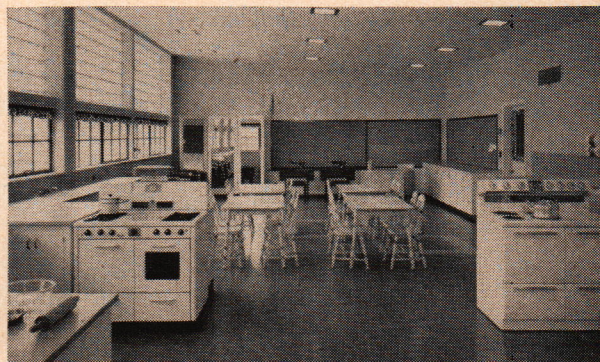
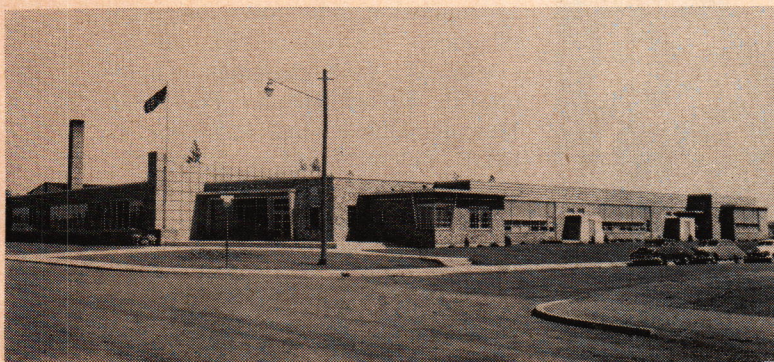
was responsible for new and almost unanticipated demands on our physical plant needs.

In the 10-year period from the school year 1951-52 to the school year 1961-62, educators estimate that we will see a 12 million increase in enrollment. In the past five years our schools have grown by more than a million pupils a year.

In 1951-52 we had 26.6 million enrolled in our schools. Today the enrollment is more than 32 million and by 1961 it is expected to be 38 million. (See chart on front cover.)

As our enrollment has stepped up, Americans have likewise stepped up their construction efforts. The face of the nation has been altered by the new buildings which have been appearing in hamlet and metropolis. New schools, for the most part low, one-story modernly designed affairs have added greatly to the educational and construction inventory of the nation.

Ten years ago, during 1946-47 the number of new classrooms built



This Spokane, Wash., school and the home economics laboratory show the kind of physical plant modern education needs.

totalled about 9,000. This figure kept growing year by year as demands likewise grew. Last year we added 63,000 new classrooms, a seven-fold growth over a decade ago. (See chart.)

School authorities, officials of Federal and state agencies and others have kept the spotlight of research on our changing and growing educational needs. Late last month the U. S. Office of Education made public figures from a national school survey compiled by the states.

According to this survey, state authorities think that 69,200 classrooms will be added this year. But we will still have a big deficit due to the fact that we have a tremendous surplus in enrollment and a great number of classrooms which should no longer be used—they are obsolete and have long outlived their usefulness.

The Office of Education has told Congress that "... all reliable studies show a continuing, substantial shortage."

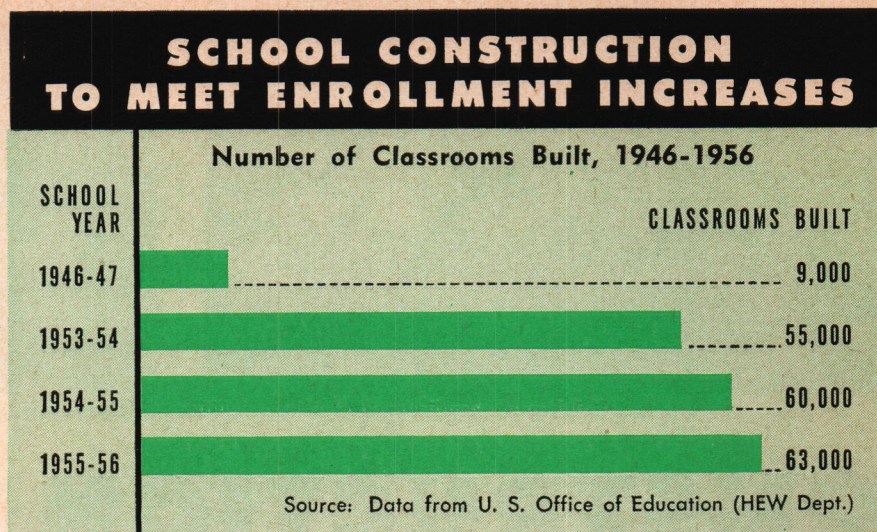
WHAT SHORTAGE MEANS

What has this shortage meant to our greatest resource—our children? It has meant double-shifting, overcrowding, half-day schooling and emergency use of makeshift facilities. It has meant that we are short-changing thousands and thousands of our youngsters. We are starting them out in life under a serious handicap—a poorly begun education.

Educators tell us that we need 80,000 classrooms to accommodate the excess over the facilities now available and we will need an *additional* 79,000 classrooms to replace these old and worn-out structures. In other words, at the start of this school year we needed 159,000 new classrooms—and this does not take into account future replacement needs or the further large enrollment increases yet ahead of us.

We need at least 45,000 new classrooms each year for enrollment increases. The enrollment increases plus the replacement increases—if we were "caught up" to needs, would total 59,000 to 65,000 classrooms a year.

One of the hazards of the classroom shortage is that of fire dan-



ger. Too many of our old buildings which are in use and which should have been torn down years ago are firetraps. We hear all too often of fires in an old school building claiming lives of children. These tragic fires generally occur in an old building, usually of more than one story, which is not fire-resistant and may have inadequate fire escape facilities. In a 15-year period the National Fire Protection Association estimated that there were 2,100 school fires with a reported loss of life of almost 400.

TWO BILLS OFFERED

The two bills before Congress will be thrashed out and greatly modified before any final action is taken. Not only are they different in terms of amounts stipulated, but they differ in method of allocation.

The Kelley bill would make allot-

ments to states based on the school-age population of each state and its ratio to the total U. S. population.

Under the Administration bill an "effort index" would be established and allotments made on the basis of this index. The theory behind this somewhat complex method, according to Administration advocates, is to prevent states which are not making a conscientious effort to help themselves being given any preference. In other words, the problem of help would be geared to the good intentions of the states as shown by their own actions in taxing their own people for school aid.

CHANGES LIKELY

It is too early to go into details about the bills when it is apparent that many changes will be made. A further report on this legislation will be made in a future issue of *THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER*. In the meantime the subcommittee of the Education and Labor Committee, which has the bill under study in the House of Representatives where appropriation bills must originate, includes: Cleveland M. Bailey (Dem., W. Va.), chairman; Augustine B. Kelley (Dem., Pa.); Lee Metcalf (Dem., Mont.); Stewart L. Udall (Dem., Ariz.); Ralph W. Gwinn (Rep., N. Y.); Peter Frelinghuysen (Rep., N. J.); and Harry G. Haskell (Rep., Del.).

All but Representative Haskell, a new member of Congress, served on the subcommittee last year which considered school aid legislation.

The Lobbyists





Dairy Groups Meet in Washington

*Representatives from Midwest, South
And East Coast Discuss Industry Problems,
Draw Plans for Meeting Them Successfully*

AN ADDRESS by Vice President Einar O. Mohn, progress reports from some 25 states and an examination of dairy employees' prospects for 1957 highlighted the 1957 winter meeting of the Mid-States-East Coast Dairy Conference.

More than 100 delegates from the Atlantic Area, the South and the Mid-West attended the two-day meeting February 15-16 in Washington, D. C. This was one of the best attended conferences held by this dairy group in some time, Chairman Eugene R. H. Hubbard, Local 246, Washington, D. C., reported.

The two-day session reached a climax on Friday night, February 15, when delegates and guests heard Vice President Mohn. Although the dinner session was planned largely as a social affair, those attending the conference had asked Mr. Mohn to

speak to the delegates about the current investigations now under way involving Teamster international officers.

Since he had been unable to address the conference during its business session, Mr. Mohn accepted the delegates' invitation to make clear the position of the international officers before the Senate Committee. Mr. Hubbard was dinner chairman and members of the conference board and Congressman Ray J. Madden (Dem., Ind.) were at the speaker's table.

In addressing the dinner, Mr. Mohn said that he wanted to explain precisely the position taken by the Teamsters in declining to testify before the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations.

After commenting on the appearance of himself and Vice President

Frank W. Brewster before the subcommittee under the chairmanship of Senator John L. McClellan (Dem., Ark.) Mr. Mohn said, "The decision of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to challenge the jurisdiction of the subcommittee before which we were called was not arrived at frivolously or carelessly. Our decision was made after much earnest thought and following the best legal advice we could obtain. We believed—and do believe—that our position was honest and sound.

"We stated our position before the subcommittee with dignity and respect—the record will so show as will any member attest who was present at the sessions. Unfortunately, the inferences drawn by much of the press is quite different. Much, if not most, of the press would have the public believe that



E. Heindorf of Toledo tells of cheese plant drive.



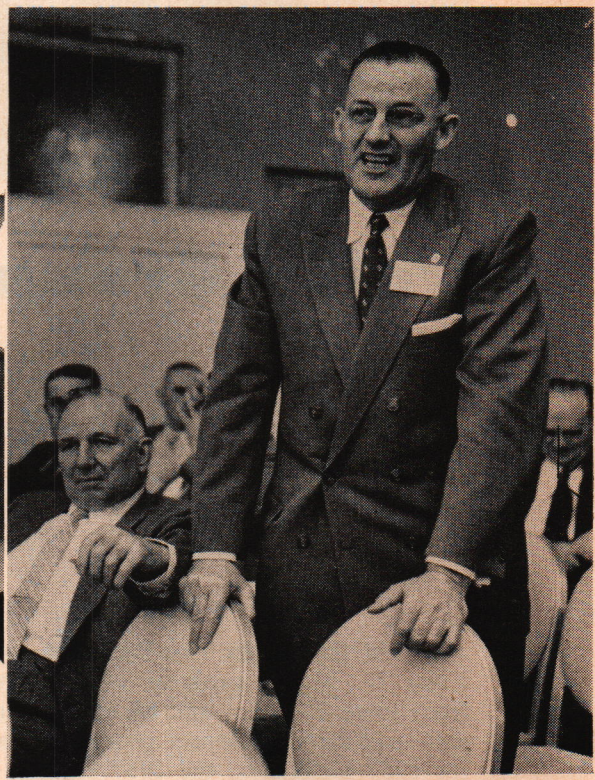
W. C. Hughes of Peoria, Ill., joins floor discussion.



Russell Elmer of Cleveland reports on campaign.



Center: J. F. Miller (left) of Norfolk and A. L. Lewis of Richmond follow a speaker's words closely.



William McNulty of Chicago takes floor.

Andy Young, Pittsburgh, speaks at Saturday session.

Fred J. Kildorf of Rochester, N. Y., tells of work with large co-ops.



Arthur Frindt of Cleveland concentrates on discussion on jurisdictions.



the Teamsters feel that they are getting bigger than Congress.

"Any such inference drawn is wholly unwarranted and untrue. The Teamsters as union people and as American citizens have a great deal of respect for Congress. But members of Congress are human—they are not infallible, and having respect for Congress does not necessarily mean that we must have respect for every individual opinion of every member.

"We as citizens should remember that as voters we put the members of Congress in their posts—we the voters should remember that the members of Congress are the servants of the people—and most of them do, as a matter of fact, realize this.

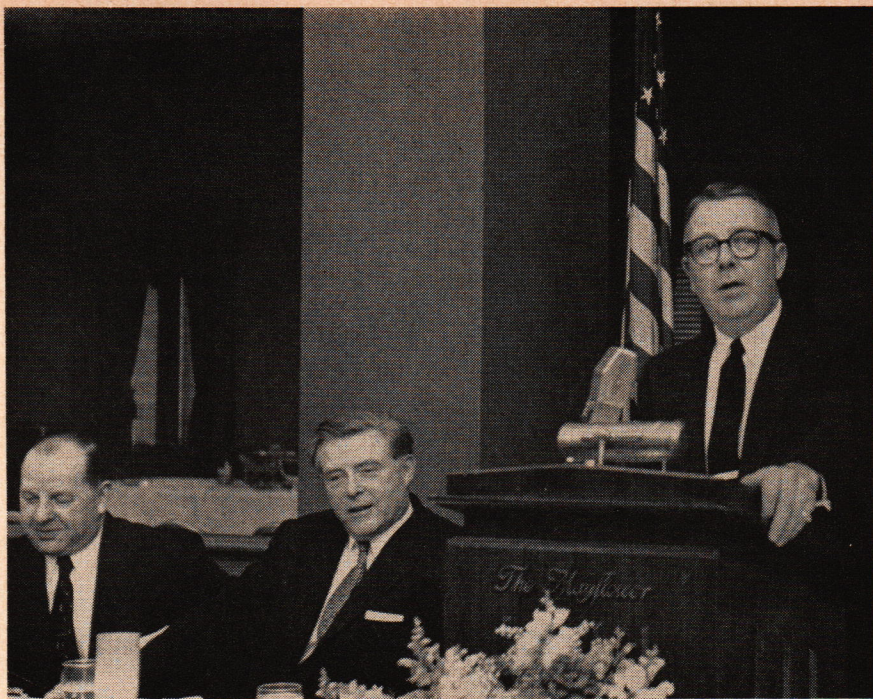
"As citizens we and other groups have rights and among these rights is one that permits an honest difference of opinion. There is no law that says members of Congress have the right to downgrade individuals who appear and conscientiously disagree with their views.

In discussing the background of the reasons for Teamster officials' declining to testify before the subcommittee, Mr. Mohn explained:

"Our decision had nothing to do with any legal technicality. The decision was a basic one involving the proper place for matters affecting labor to be heard. With this in mind we—our officials and our attorneys—studied the background of the Reorganization Act of 1946 in an effort to see how far the authority of the committee extends. It was the conclusion of our counsel that the reach of the subcommittee could not be greater than that of the main committee of which it was a part and that full committee, in turn, was limited by the terms setting it up.

"This isn't just Einar Mohn's opinion, it is the considered judgment of our lawyers—many lawyers—representing the Teamsters nationally, regionally and locally. And they are all in agreement on this matter.

"Moreover, there was a serious difference of opinion on Capitol Hill as to the legal justification of the subcommittee before which we were called in asking for the kind of information it was seeking. It is in-



Vice President Einar Mohn was the principal speaker at the dinner for the Mid-States and East Coast Dairy Council delegates. Seated at the table are shown Thomas Haggerty, conference treasurer, Chicago, Ill., (left) and Representative Ray J. Madden of Indiana.

teresting to note that this difference of opinion was such that the Senate of the United States did not rely on the authority of the subcommittee before which we appeared, but went ahead and established a new body, a Select Committee.

"The fact that a new committee was created is a long way toward not only an answer, but also toward proof that our position before the subcommittee was sound. We felt that another committee, other than the one which subpoenaed us should be the one to hear our testimony—say the Committee on Labor & Public Welfare. This is not an unreasonable position. Banking matters, for example, should go before the Committee on Banking & Currency. The situation is similar."

Following his explanation which he said he was not going to belabor, Vice President Mohn complimented the dairy delegates and said that one of the penalties of administrative work at the International is that officers are so pressed that they too often lose touch with the members at the local and district council level. He praised the business agents and secretaries and said that they, through their daily work, in behalf of the membership made the union and kept it functioning.

Praising the character and energy of the local officers and members, Mr. Mohn said that Teamster membership could easily "stack up against any similar number of people in any other group or in industry." He added that as long as that is true, the Teamsters would continue their militant program of fighting in the interests of the membership to ever increasing gains and benefits for the membership.

Congressman Madden spoke briefly on the political role of organized labor and warned the audience that there is under way a strong antiunion drive both in Congress and in the state legislatures. He said that when labor "goes to sleep politically," it must pay for its neglect in such things as the Taft-Hartley Act and right-to-work laws.

As a special point of interest, Madden urged Teamsters to watch the way their representatives on Capitol Hill vote—not only on the main bill, but on the amendments. He said that crippling amendments are passed which often ruin a bill and too often the voters forget to look at the source of the damage—in the amendments.

The 1957 dairy conference opened with a welcome from International Organizer Albert Deitrich

who is assigned to the Washington-Baltimore area. He spoke of some of the problems of organizing dairy workers and tank haulers in an area which is by no means 100 per cent organized.

Efforts were made to explore new problems confronting dairy workers and to assess progress which is being made on old problems in the industry. One of the most successful organizational programs in the country is the one being completed by Local 336, Cleveland, O. Russell Elmer of that local gave a detailed report on this organization. In this report he referred to the problem of the gallon jug sales outlets.

The problem of a new concentrate was described by James Morgan, Local 43, Racine, Wis. He held up a paper container of the new concentrate which had been developed at the University of Wisconsin. He said that experimental route servings had revealed that 76 per cent of 900 families could not tell the difference in taste in the milk made from the concentrate and that of regular milk. This concentrate is cheaper, easy to refrigerate and a large quantity can be carried on milk wagons.

MILK DATING DISCUSSED

In a discussion of this type of product other members said that such schemes had been tried in their areas and had been abandoned after a short time. Some customers preferred regular milk as against anything which they had to make up from any form of concentrate.

Dating of milk came in for considerable discussion. This subject was discussed by a number of the delegates including August Burmier, Local 754, Chicago, Ill., and others. He gave the arguments for dating and spiked those which are commonly advocated by the dairies for opposing dating ordinances.

An increase of 10,000 members in dairy locals has been made in the past year in the Eastern Conference of Teamsters, Leon Decker, head of the dairy division reported.

A report on the St. Louis picketing situation involving a dairy which has been resisting organizations was given by T. E. Conroy, Local 603, St. Louis.

William McNulty, Local 753, Chicago, Ill., stressed the importance of organizing the milk haulers. A clause in the dairy contract enables the local to protect itself from non-union haulers, McNulty said.

One of the most optimistic reports of the entire conference was given on ice cream by Joseph Hefferon, Local 757, New York City. He pointed to the good hours and conditions and good wages of ice cream employees. He did give a warning about meeting the advent of mechanization in the industry and said that this is a force to be reckoned with.

RESEARCHER SPEAKS

Thomas Byrne of the Research Department, Eastern Conference of Teamsters, spoke briefly on the function of the research staff and asked that all Eastern Conference delegates send in copies of their contracts in order that the statistical background on the industry might be complete.

On a report on the future of dairy workers, Joseph Cleary, Local 144, Bridgeport, Conn., told about legislative problems in his state. He also pointed out that it is illegal to use anything but glass as containers. He said the outlook in his area was excellent.

Reports on state areas were made by Dan Deheck, Local 387, Des Moines, Iowa, on problems in Iowa; by Ernest Donaghue, Local 471, Minneapolis, Minn., on inside workers and by A. J. Mitchell, Local 546, St. Paul, on drivers on the Philadelphia area by John Smith, Joint Council 53, Philadelphia.

Gus Moline, Local 753, Chicago, Ill., a trustee of the milk wagon drivers' pension fund reported on the origin and operations of pension and welfare programs.

Other reports were given by Frank Abrimont, Local 331, Atlantic City, N. J.; Robert S. MacDonough, Local 429, Reading, Pa.; William Kaiser, Local 463, Philadelphia, Pa.; Louis Russo, Local 787, Albany, N. Y.; Fred Kildorf, Local 645, Rochester, N. Y.; Ray C. Johnson, Local 32, Duluth, Minn.; L. Wiegert, Local 429, Reading, Pa.; Glen Thompson, Joint

Council 18, Upper New York State; Wayne Chalfonte, Local 463, Philadelphia; A. S. Defillippo, Local 384, Norristown, Pa.; Peter Hoban, Local 753, Chicago, Ill.; Ignatius Canavan, Local 584, New York City; Howard Haynes, Local 783, Louisville, Ky.

Thomas Haggerty, Local 753, Chicago, Ill., gave the treasurer's report and also spoke on dairy conditions in his area. He brought a message from Frank Gillespie, Local 754, secretary of the conference who had been unable to attend.

In order to pull together some of the thinking of delegates regarding specific problems a number of committees were set up, met and gave reports at the closing session of the meeting.

Ray C. Johnson, Local 32, Duluth, Minn., chairman of the Manufacturing Committee was assisted by James Morgan, Local 43, Racine, Wis.; G. C. Stark, Local 730, Elgin, Ill., and Don Frame, Local 482, Rockford, Ill.

This committee recommended that the wage scale for the fluid and manufactured product be the same.

Russell Elmer, Local 336, Cleveland, O., was chairman of the Committee on Delivery. Serving with him were H. P. Dillon, Local 505, Huntington, W. Va.; A. S. Defillippo, Local 384, Norristown, Pa.; Sidney Bornstein, Local 607, New York City; William McNulty, Local 753, Chicago, Ill.; Ernest Donaghue, Local 471, Minneapolis, Minn.; Harry A. Frank, Local 607, New York City; Robert K. Malloy, Local 229, Scranton, Pa.; John Durkin, same local; J. F. Miller, Local 822, Norfolk, Va., and H. J. Dauphinais, Local 536, Hartford, Conn.

This committee came forward with a series of recommendations. It pointed out the value of incentive pay as against hourly rates and also recommended efforts toward milk control bills in the interest of health and stable employment in the states. Other recommendations included: a request that the International send out a statement of jurisdiction giving to the dairy locals all situations in which milk is dispensed; a request for jurisdiction on all drivers who take milk to or from

dairies or processors; a recommendation against a second shut-down day in manufacturing and distribution.

Augie Burier, Local 754, Chicago, Ill., was chairman of the Committee on Dating Ordinances. Serving with him were Thomas E. Conroy, Local 603, St. Louis, Mo.; Daniel Deheck, Local 387, Des Moines, Iowa; Frank Gallon, Local 607, New York City; Gus Moline, Local 753, Chicago, Ill.; R. B. Moon, Local 949, Houston, Tex.; Fred Kildorf, Local 645, Rochester, N. Y.; Norbert Blume, Local 783, Louisville, Ky.; Harry J. Wilford, Local 238, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. and Odin Olson, Local 471, Minneapolis, Minn.

Peter Hoban, Local, 753, Chicago, Ill. was chairman of the committee on Contract Protection. Serving with him were Louis J. Russo, Local 787, Albany, N. Y.; Charles DeLorenzo, Local 205, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Joseph Chambers, Local 607, New York City; Howard Floyd, Local 330, Elgin, Ill.; C. Spriekman, Local 603, St. Louis, Mo., and Joseph Cleary, Local 144, Bridgeport, Conn.

CONTRACT CLAUSES

Emphasis was given in the committee's report made by Delegate Russo toward paying close attention to every clause in contracts now being or to be negotiated. He said that the assistance of other locals to a negotiating local union, especially through Teamster conferences, would be helpful. He underscored the necessity of all local unions providing their area conference research departments with contract copies in order that maximum information could be provided at a moment's notice.

The Ice Cream Committee was chairmanned by Joseph Heffernan, Local 757, New York City. On this committee also were Max Eichman, Local 336, Cleveland, O.; Jack Thibeau, Jr., Local 717, Chicago, Ill.; A. W. Johnson, Local 225, Milwaukee, Wis.; William Kaiser, Local 463, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. Heindorff, Local 361, Toledo, O.; Les W. Baker, Local 207, Kansas City, Mo.; John Donovan, Local 380, Boston, Mass., and Glen



The executive board of Mid-States-East Coast Dairy Conference takes time out for a photograph before the dinner at the recent mid-winter session. Left to right: John A. Manchester, Howard Haynes, Louis Russo, Thomas Haggerty, Sidney Bornstein and Eugene Hubbard.

Thompson, Joint Council 18, Upper New York State.

The report given by Delegate Eichman for the committee contained several observations and recommendations which the group considered important for those in this industry. The committee recommended a close vigilance on jurisdiction in the ice cream business, especially in the matter of mixed locals. The committee also recommended support of ordinances recommending the exclusive use of refrigeration units by the installing companies; this type of regulation helps keep down the intrusion of "off brands" which are not always unionized. Attention was recommended to the increase in automation, particularly in the matter of packing novelties by women workers in plants. A time and motion study program may be desirable, the committee said, in order that workers not be pushed beyond reasonable limits of physical endurance. Other recommendations also included one asking that statistics be compiled on the industry and working conditions in ice cream plants; a further recommendation urged area-wide contracts.

COMMENDATION COMMITTEE

A Commendation Committee was headed by Howard Haynes, Local 783, Louisville, Ky., as chairman and included J. F. Miller, Local 822,

Norfolk, Va.; A. L. Lewis, Local 592, Richmond, Va.; Frank Abri-mont, Local 331, Atlantic City, N. J.; Joseph Coady, Local 835, Gary, Ind.; Joseph P. Flaherty, Local 497, Akron, O., and J. W. Coakley, Local 144, Terre Haute.

This committee paid tribute to those associated with conference planning and administration.

ELECTION HELD

Before the conference closed an election was held in which the same officers were re-named: Eugene R. Hubbard, Local 246, Washington, D. C. chairman; Frank Gillespie, Local 754, Chicago, Ill., secretary; Thomas J. Haggerty, Local 754, Chicago, Ill., treasurer.

Board members reelected also included, in addition to the officers, the following: Joseph Trerotola, secretary-treasurer of the Eastern Conference of Teamsters; Bronson Gilbert, Local 155, Detroit, Mich.; Howard Haynes, Local 783, Louisville, Ky.; Daniel Deheck, Local 381, Des Moines, Iowa; Patrick J. Burk, Local 603, St. Louis, Mo.; Russell Elmer, Local 336, Cleveland, O.; Larry McGinley, Local 680, Newark, N. J.; George Bergquist, Local 471 Minneapolis, Minn.; John F. Donovan, Local, 380, Boston, Mass. and International Vice President Harry Tevis, Pittsburgh, Pa.

revelry reigns supreme on **FAT TUESDAY** in gay, fun-loving **NEW ORLEANS**

Mardi Gras

EXACTLY how New Orleans' festive Mardi Gras celebration had its beginning is somewhat clouded, but thousands of happy celebrants on March 5 will be tickled that somebody thought of it.

Mardi Gras is only one day—it's literal meaning is "Fat Tuesday," the day before Lent begins—but in New Orleans it is usually identified with Carnival, which is the full 30 to 60 days of merriment and balls that precede "the big day."

When it arrives, New Orleans dresses up in her finest in the Carnival colors of purple, green and gold and has herself a time. Thousands of tourists from all over the nation converge on the city to share in the gaiety, and they find there is plenty for all.

During the Carnival season, which begins soon after New Year's, 65 organizations give balls, which cost about \$25,000 each to produce. All

funds for these balls and for the floats in the gala Mardi Gras parade come out of the pockets of the organizations' members. Orleanians are fiercely proud of the fact that no tickets are sold, no advertising permitted. Carnival leaders bend over backward to avoid any taint of commercialism. The Mardi Gras celebration has been called by some "the greatest free show on earth."

Visitors to the city at Carnival time, however, should be cautioned that while the show is free, the price of being a tourist at Mardi Gras time hits a peak. Hotels are sold out weeks before Mardi Gras, and many homes open their doors, for a tidy fee, to fun-seeking visitors.

The first Mardi Gras revelry in this country probably was provided by a group of French soldiers stationed on the original site of Mobile,

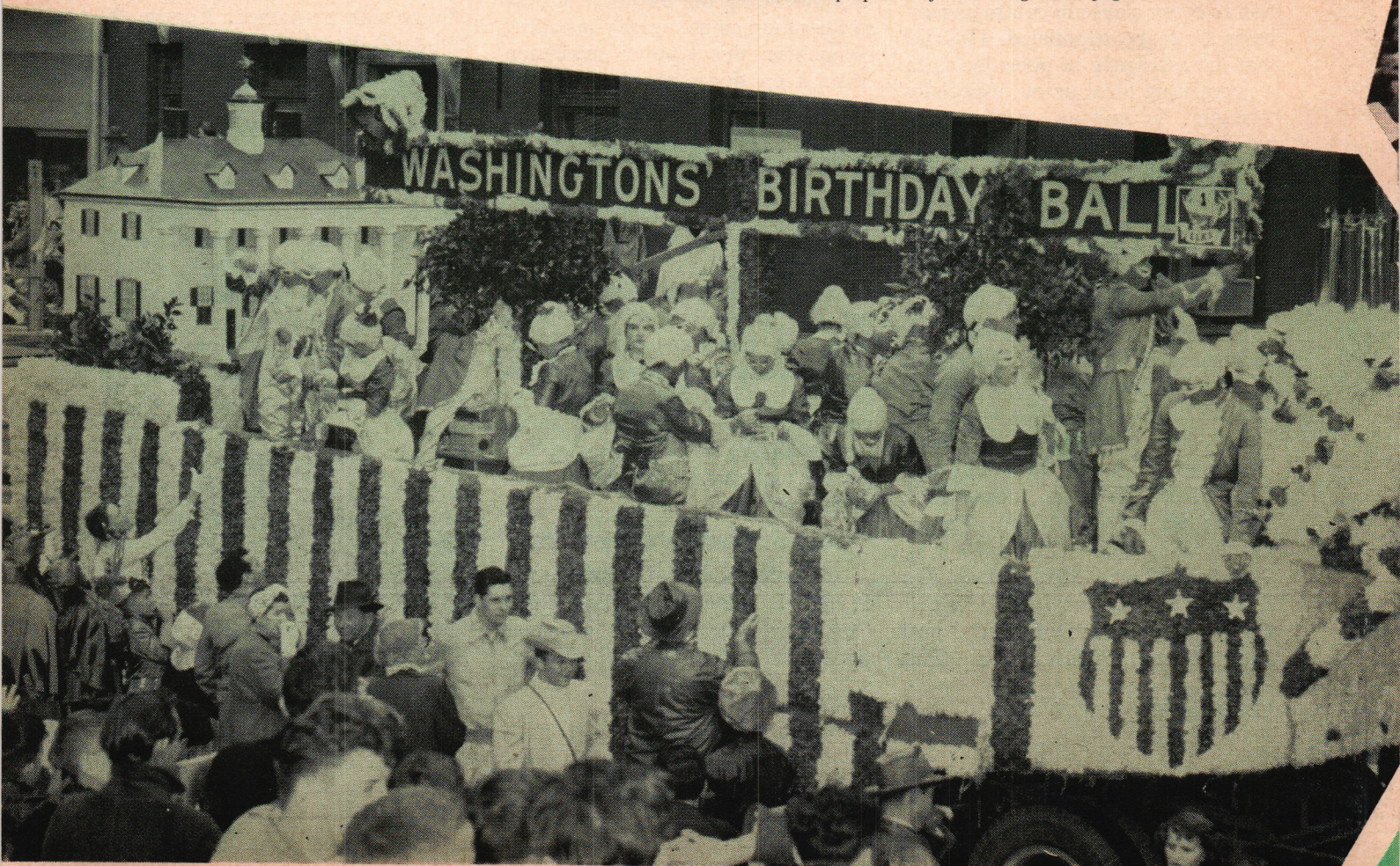
Ala. How the pageantry began in its present form is a bone of hot contention between residents of Mobile and New Orleans, each claiming the distinction of having the "first" Mardi Gras.

Mobilians will tell you that a group of young blades of their city donned masks and paraded through the streets on Mardi Gras before New Orleans had anything like an organized celebration. Orleanians for the most part ignore Mobile's claims, feeling no doubt that the sheer magnificence of their present pageant overpowers any distinction of being first.

Mobile still has a full-dress Mardi Gras program, as does Galveston and smaller cities along the Gulf Coast.

But it is New Orleans' spectacular that gives celebrants a breath-taking

On opposite page is a typical street scene as the Rex float parade moves through New Orleans. This is the principal procession of Mardi Gras celebration. Below: Truck-load of maskers prepare to join the big street pageant.





excursion to another world. On the climactic day, just about everybody has on a mask and is pretending what he has always wanted to be. Excitement roars through the narrow streets, lifting the spirits of all who join in the fun. For many years, one of New Orleans' famed bars was for men only. But on Mardi Gras women were allowed to enter and place their high-heeled shoes on the brass rail, which they necessarily had to do since there were no tables, chairs or stools.

That is the spirit of Mardi Gras, the urge to do on that eventful day what you've wanted to do all year long.

Apparently the first organized Mardi Gras celebration in New Orleans was staged in 1838. The *Commercial Bulletin* carried this account on the morning of Ash Wednesday in that year:

"The European custom of celebrating the last day of the Carnival by a procession of masqued figures through the public streets was introduced here yesterday, very much to the amusement of our citizens. The principal streets were traversed by a masquerade company on horseback and in carriages, from the fantastic Harlequin to the somber Turk and wild Indian. A delightful throng followed on the heels of the cavalcade as it marched through the city suburbs and wherever it went the procession raised a perfect hubbub and jubilee."

A year later, the city's French-language newspaper on the day before Mardi Gras invited the public to be prepared at 3:30 p. m. the next day for "the sublime and extravagant" parade that had been planned.

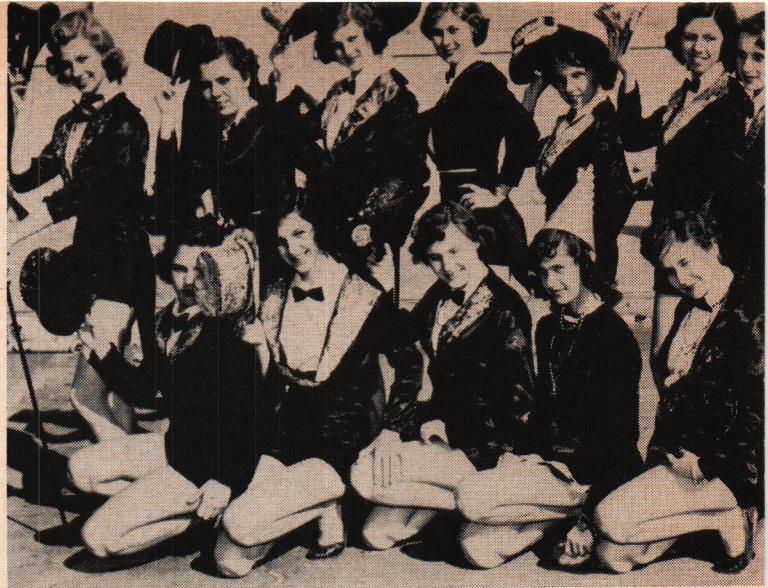
Thus the New Orleans-style Mardi Gras made its debut, and it's been getting bigger every year. Some tired celebrants in recent years have complained that if the season of gaiety continues to expand Mardi Gras "soon will last all year long." Others, more enthusiastic, hope that it will.

The famous celebration has had its ups and downs. Considering the problems encountered, it is surprising that the pageant survived.

As Europeans learned centuries

(Continued on page 30)

Young and old don festive costumes for the "big day" which is the Tuesday before beginning of Lent.



Cowboy suits and "mammies" eating watermelons are right at home in the Mardi Gras gaiety.



Costumes and characters are strictly up to the celebrants, and these seem to want to emulate circus performers.



New Supreme Court Justice Is A Veteran Jurist; Son of Unionist

WHEN a new justice is named to the United States Supreme Court, commentators, editorial writers and others immediately begin digging into the appointee's past in an effort to forecast his future on the high court bench.

Mr. Justice William Joseph Brennan, Jr., of New Jersey was given a recess appointment last fall subject to confirmation when Congress reconvened. He should be officially confirmed by the time these words appear in print.

NEW JERSEY JUDGE

Justice Brennan comes from the New Jersey Supreme Court. In nearly five years of tenure on the high bench he has written some thousand pages of opinions and dissents. These cover a wide variety of subject matter, including basic issues of constitutional law as well as important matters of legal procedure.

Using the decisions or writing of the past in the case of a Supreme Court justice to foretell his future course on the bench would be unwise, unfair, as well as impertinent, as many a writer has found in cases of past appointments. We do not intend to say how Mr. Justice Brennan will vote or write or act upon the high court, but we do know he is a man of intellect, integrity and insight and we are certain the nation is the better for his having been named by President Eisenhower.

The new justice has several characteristics which commend him to general interest to the public and some special interest to organized labor. He comes from a trade union family. His father, William J. Brennan, Sr., was a business agent of Local 55, Firemen and Oilers, and a five-time delegate to conventions of the American Federation of Labor. The elder Brennan was active in Newark's public affairs and was city

commissioner and later director of safety.

The future Supreme Court Justice was born in Newark April 25,



JUSTICE BRENNAN

1906, and had the early career of a typical American youth. He attended public schools and was graduated from Newark's Barringer's High School. As a youngster he helped supplement the family income by delivering milk.

PENN GRADUATE

For his advanced education young Brennan chose the University of Pennsylvania where he was graduated from the Wharton School of Business in 1928. He was graduated *cum laude* (with praise) and won a scholarship to Harvard Law School where he got his degree in 1931. He also holds a degree of Doctor of

Juridical Science from Suffolk University, Boston, and undoubtedly will be tapped again for several honorary degrees as his career continues on the bench.

Mr. Brennan practiced law in Newark until 1942 when he joined the United States Army and specialized in industrial and labor manpower problems. In 1944 he was made chief of civilian personnel of Army Ordnance. When he was discharged from the service at the end of World War II, Brennan had the rank of colonel. He was awarded the Legion of Merit.

Returning to his law practice in Newark, Mr. Brennan became a partner in the firm of Pitney, Hardin, Ward & Brennan. Four years later he first ascended the bench as a trial judge in the New Jersey Superior Court. After two years he was elevated to a judgeship in the Appellate Division.

He was named Associate Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court by Governor Alfred Driscoll.

NAMED BY DRISCOLL

One of the principal interests of Mr. Justice Brennan is that of speeding the processes of justice. He had been a leader in the nationwide drive to clear up court congestion and delays in litigation. He was chairman of the New Jersey Supreme Court's Committee on Calendar Control and Pre-Trial Conference Procedure. Last year he addressed the states' attorneys general in a conference on judicial procedures in Washington. The impression he made added to his already well known reputation for clearing the court calendar was a deep one.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell is said to have been one of those impressed by the Jersey judge. Another Cabinet member who was familiar with the work of Brennan was Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell. The secretary had been in charge of manpower problems of a large manufacturing company in New Jersey when Brennan had been the company's lawyer. He had also worked with the justice during World War II in the Army.

(Continued on page 30)

EDITORIALS

Soviet Nuclear Power

Will atomic power in Russia prove to be the key to Soviet industrial supremacy? This is a question which might well be pondered by the industrial and political leaders of the Free World.

Nuclear power potentialities have captured the imagination of Russian scientific, engineering and governmental leaders and a program of tremendous proportions is under way. By 1961, according to present plans, nuclear power plants of 2 to 2.5 million kw. will be built and operating. Our own plans for the same period appear to be woefully under these figures.

The Russians have a Central Atomic Energy Authority devoted entirely to the peacetime aspects of nuclear power generation. The Russians may be gambling in a bold act of hope and faith on their abilities to build and operate economically and successfully the necessary installations.

We should remember that there is a high order of scientific brainpower in the Soviet Union and if we underestimate that brainpower, we will be making a fearful, perhaps tragic, error. The Russian plans and experience dramatize on the world stage the tremendous hopes and potentialities which mankind sees in these new sources of energy.

The Ideal Editor

We often hear comment about what makes a good reporters or a good editor. A great deal of what we hear is so much verbal soft soap dispensed for the self-gratification of editorial associations.

An exception to this general criticism turned up recently when Irving Dilliard of the *St. Louis Post Dispatch* made some perceptive observations in the William Allen White lecture at the University of Kansas.

He said some things which might be well to note:

"The ideal editor wants reporters who can see the things that need changing in his community, editorial writers who will not sit silent when irresponsible demagogues dismiss with a reproachful sneer the Fifth Amendment with its guarantees of liberty, and Washington correspondents who can tell when congressional contempt citations violate the Bill of Rights."

New Nation Welcomed

Nations of the world and particularly those of the Western Hemisphere are welcoming into their ranks a new nation—really a federation component of the British Commonwealth.

British islands in the Caribbean have formed the West Indies Federation with Trinidad as the capital. Included in the Federation are Jamaica, Trinidad, Bar-

bados and the Leeward and Windward Islands. The official name of the Federation is "The West Indies."

There was some difficulty over selecting a capital of the new component and in the final action Trinidad was chosen. Selection of the world's calypso capital called for a loud and lusty celebration in Port of Spain, particularly since the ambitious delegates from the Barbados had been defeated.

Singing of their triumph, the Trinidadians in a parade behind the calypso monarch, "King Sparrow," sang:

"Barbadians are sorry, but Sparrow's glad

The West Indian capital is in Trinidad!

They tried their best to wreck this thing,

Now they're got to listen to the Calypso King."

The new Federation will bring new responsibilities to the people of the islands. The problems, particularly economic, which abound in these areas are many. With a greater measure of self-government and localized responsibility, the citizens of the new nation must assume their full share of the burden of solving the many problems. In these tasks we wish them well.

Telling It to Congress

This month unions affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department (AFL-CIO) will meet in Washington for the 1957 legislative conference March 11-14.

These conferences were instituted three years ago for the purpose of bringing to the attention of Congress the many problems in which the building trades unions have an interest.

Construction is one of our greatest industries and its good health is essential to the good economic health of the nation. We cannot have a healthy construction industry unless we have fair and adequate treatment and consideration toward labor, the workmen who man this great industry.

These conferences have been in the nature of educational efforts. We are certain that they have been useful both to the building trades and to Congress. Union people have had an opportunity to learn something about the job their Senators and Representatives must undertake in the discharge of their official duties and the members of Congress are learning about the problems of the construction workers.

We hope that this year's conference will be productive, not only in educational terms but in legislative achievements also.

School Construction

The problem of school construction is in both the legislative and the public spotlight. The problem of coping with the greatly increased load of education as

the result of our exploding population is discussed elsewhere in this issue of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER.

This problem deserves the wide attention and the comment it is receiving from public agencies, citizens' organizations, union labor and others who have a stake in better schools.

We all have a big stake in better education. The problem is by no means an easy one to solve, as Congress is finding out in its consideration of the two current bills providing hefty appropriations for construction and other educational aid.

There are certain basic facts which we as a nation must face. Our school enrollment is going up at an extraordinary rate. We have some 32 million young people of school age now in our educational plants from kindergarten through college. This is an increase of some 5.5 million in the last five years. By the school year 1961-62 we will have to cope with educating 38 million young people—that will represent a 12-million pupil increase in a 10-year period.

We are going to have these young people with us. The problem is this: How and what are we going to do about education? The options are simple: We can drift along and do nothing at the federal level; we can give small help to the needy states or we can pass a realistic bill which goes far toward helping solve the tremendous need.

If we drift along in a do-nothing policy, we will have unimaginable problems of overcrowding and under-education of our young people—our greatest resource. If we give only token help, we will still fare badly. Only if we face this problem honestly, fairly and completely can we hope to come toward anything approaching a solution.

The high cost of cheap schooling is too great a price to pay for our future. Let us hope that Congress faces the problem with complete candor and comes up with an answer which will be reassuring to our future as well as to our present.

Housing Protests

We have been hearing recently—and there are doubtless other protests coming in—about objections to new housing regulations for Mexican workers imported in the United States.

These protests have taken the form of resolutions from some southwestern state legislatures urging Congress to bar enforcement of Department of Labor regulations on housing. Other protests come from organized groups with vested interests in cheap labor and lowest possible wages and standards of workers.

These protests bring to mind the basis of the practice of some of the big growers toward agricultural workers. Here is what has been happening as a matter of routine: large growers deeply entrenched in large-scale farming get together and set an exceptionally low wage for seasonal work. This low wage then becomes the "prevailing wage."

Under the regulations, migrant workers brought in

from Mexico must be paid a prevailing wage. The fact has been that this so-called prevailing wage is often set so low that American seasonal workers cannot or will not accept work. The result is that these substandard wages as prevailing in the area are driving American workers away from their customary work areas.

Since American workers will not accept these indecent wages, the big growers then have an excuse for large-scale importation of Mexicans. This practice drives American farm workers out of their areas into other parts of the country in quest of jobs.

Congress might be well advised to pay some attention to the so-called "prevailing wage," if it is going to look into housing regulations. The regulations were issued after wide public attention had been focussed on the shameful conditions in many migrant housing areas. Pictures have told a dramatic story of almost subhuman conditions.

This farm migrant problem is by no means a simple one, but it is one in which the entire labor movement should express more concern and interest than has been true to date. The basic problem of the need for imported workers should be carefully examined. If we do need them, they should be paid a decent wage and one which will not attract imports at the expense of our own workers.

On the other hand, if there is a need for imported seasonal workers, they should be paid decently and housed decently and not have to live under inhuman conditions which are intolerable and which make great propaganda for the Communists who can point to these dark spots in our capitalistic system.

Attention to this problem on a really wide scale is long overdue.

Nursing Home Fires

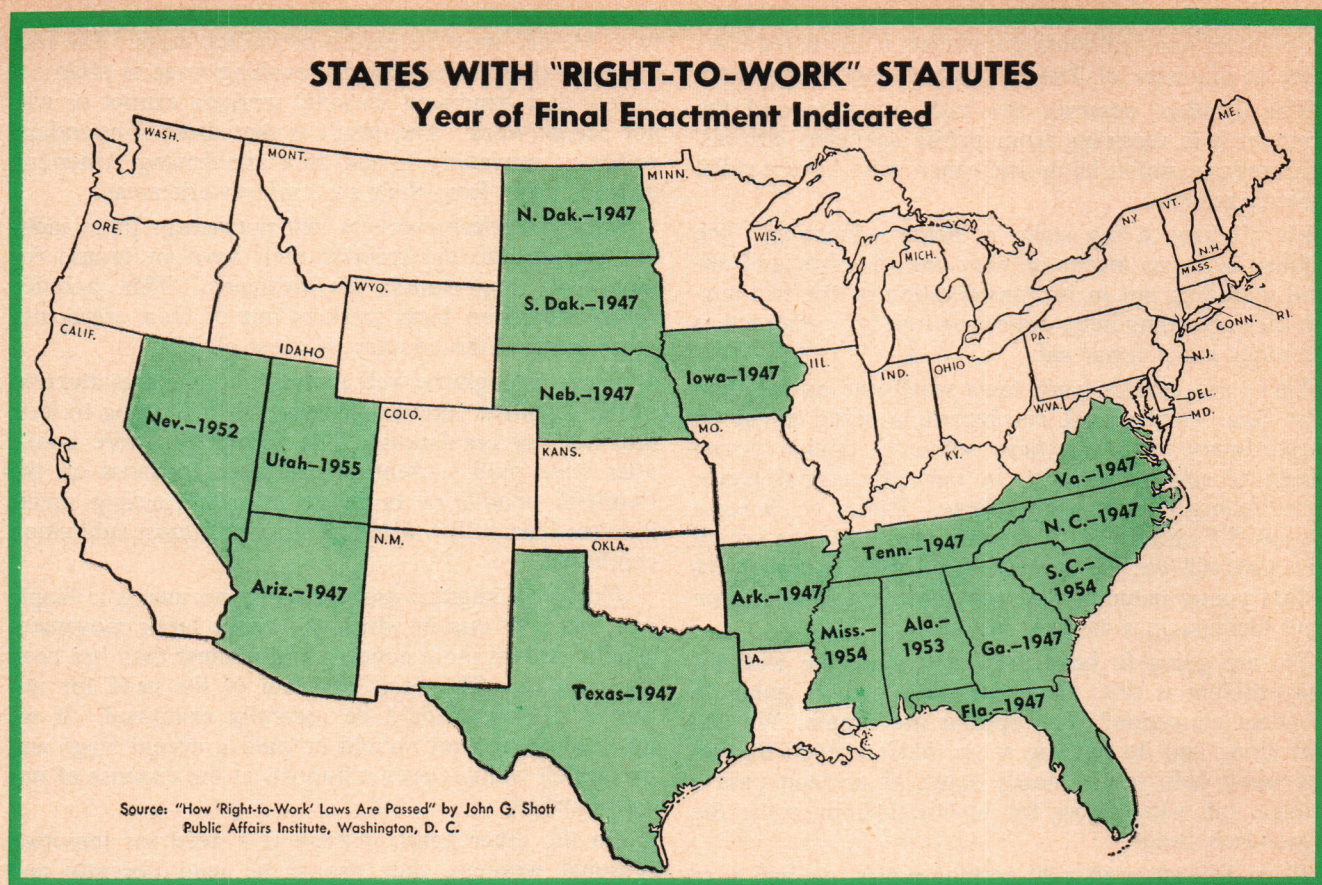
Every once in a while we read of a tragic fire which has struck a nursing or convalescent home, resulting in the loss of life. Too often the residents or patients are too ill or too infirm to escape after the outbreak of fire.

The story of nursing home fires is written in the reports of loss of life in many states and points up the special need and responsibility for safety.

This responsibility is a two-fold one. The proprietors of these homes owe more than a general duty to see that the buildings are safe and to see that every possible precaution is taken to prevent fire and to see that reliable methods are available for escape in case of fire.

The local and state authorities likewise have a responsibility to see that safety regulations are observed. Careful and conscientious enforcement of state regulations may be the chief hope of preventing needless tragedies.

As our population grows older and the need for homes for the elderly increases, public authorities should devote adequate time and attention to safety. It should not be necessary for authorities to wait until tragedy strikes before evoking safety rules and regulations in the interest of preventing loss of both life and property.



How Anti-Labor Laws Are Born

*With Many State Legislatures in Session
This Year, the Lesson on How the First
'Wreck' Law Was Passed Is Timely Study*

SEVENTEEN states have on the statutes books restrictive labor legislation known as "right-to-work" laws. More than 40 legislatures are in session this year and many of those where no such laws have been enacted have for consideration some form of this open shop legislation.

The first of these 17 states to enact this restrictive legislation was Florida. It adopted a constitutional amendment back in 1944, three years before Taft-Hartley was put on books by Congress. Arkansas, Arizona, Nebraska and South Dakota all adopted similar types of

amendments limiting the rights of labor before Taft-Hartley.

Florida set the pattern, however, and how the law got on the books is the subject of a detailed research study by John G. Shott, economist and publicist in the field of labor and public affairs. Shott put the Florida experience under the microscope of painstaking research and has written one of the most significant studies on the so-called "right-to-work" movement which has turned out since this type of legislation began to plague organized labor.

Since 1957 is a significant year in the legislative fight in many states on this right-to-work question, the publication becomes especially timely and useful to labor. The techniques and methods used in Florida are the same or similar to those used in other states where the antiunion forces were able to foist on their people these oppressive laws.

Shott's study is called "How 'Right-to-Work' Laws are Passed—Florida Sets the Pattern." The author goes into the background not only of the Florida law, but points

out the general tradition in which this antilabor legislation was born and nurtured.

The campaign for the open shop goes back—way back to the activity of the National Metal Trades Association in 1901 and of the National Association of Manufacturers of 1903. The NAM continued its opposition to the advances of labor and the period of the 20's saw the so-called "American Plan" (another name for open shop) given support. Much of this agitation and opposition was more than opposition to the closed shop; it was opposition to the principle and practice of collective bargaining.

After the Wagner Act was passed in 1935, the nation saw a period of several years of strong antilabor agitation with the NAM and Big Business spearheading the drive for the open shop. Repeal of the Wagner Act was demanded. During the pre-war period charges of racketeering were made and strong anti-union propaganda campaigns were whipped up.

STORY IN DETAIL

The story of how these and other organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce (junior and senior groups), Southern States Industrial Council, the American Farm Bureau and newspaper chains backed the open shop drive is told in detail as background.

The Florida story begins with the attorney general, Tom Watson, who was a leading figure in advocating the amendment and in sparking the drive for its eventual adoption. Watson got strong assists throughout the campaign from the Associated Industries and the Farm Bureau. Agitation and propaganda against labor were kept boiling until 1943 when Representative Joe Jenkins introduced the amendment into the legislature—railroading it. "The measure was introduced one day . . . reported to the House the same day; debated for two hours the next day, Friday . . . set for vote the following Monday," the author reports. The amendment was adopted by the House.

After House passage, the propaganda machine was really getting

"The widely discussed 'right-to-work' movement is possessed of a public interest that is unique in legislation now being urged on state legislatures. Not only have rights in collective bargaining been curtailed for thousands of employers and millions of workers in states that have adopted this legislation, but the rights of thousands more employers and millions more workers are involved in the enactments now being sought in additional states. The forces arrayed on either side are the most powerful private legislative pressure groups. On the one side are organizations of employers and the American Farm Bureau Federation with huge financial resources and extensive organization in agri-

cranked up. Included among the bill's strongest backers and advocates in public appearances was Captain Eddie Rickenbacker. Allied with the antiunion forces were a host of associations representing the special interests—citrus growers, cattlemen, hotel associations, packers, cypress manufacturers, insurance groups and others. It was organized labor against the rest of the state—including most of the Florida press. Passage of the amendment in the Senate came after two hours of debate—but it is significant to note that it won by exactly the vote needed. Had one vote been changed the whole right-to-work effort would have failed!

The significant thing about the campaign in Florida is the fact that the leaders were the Farm Bureau and the organized industrial groups. After legislative adoption, the people had a chance to vote and here is where the Farm Bureau struck its most telling blows. Charges of labor racketeering were made although no one was ever named as a racketeer.

A statewide right to work committee was formed and the Miami *Citizen* commenting on it said that "It is significant that the officers of the association come entirely from the backward, low-wage sections of the state, where the lumber and turpentine interests rule their workers like barons of old and laborers

cultural districts at their command. On the other side organized labor gains authority from millions of working men and women who are united in a common purpose of protecting rights they believe essential to effective collective bargaining.

"The local forces that secured adoption of the Florida constitutional amendment were affiliates of the national legislative groups that have pushed the adoption of this legislation in other states. An evaluation of their methods and motives is essential to an understanding of the movement to guarantee the open shop by legislation."

—from "How 'Right-to-Work' Laws are Passed" by John G. Shott

receive little or nothing for working in groves and on the farms . . ."

Labor papers charged that the chief supporters for the amendment were from small counties where labor unions did not exist and "counties where laborers work under near peonage and slavery conditions . . . (in) swamp regions . . . turpentine camps . . ." Attempts were made to sow the seeds of disunity and division between servicemen and laboring people. The rabid campaigners pulled out all the stops in an effort to prevail.

The actual outcome of the vote—the amendment carried—is interesting and Shott provides the record. The vote was 55 per cent to 45 per cent for abolition of the closed shop. Interest was high and the amendment drew 270,000 votes (145,000 more than the average for other amendment propositions).

Although the amendment won, it is significant to note that it won because of the topheavy support given by the rural voters. In the urban areas the open shop amendment was "defeated"—50.3 per cent to 49.7 per cent. In the country, however, the percentage was 67 to 33 for the amendment. The margin of victory came from the country, areas where unions were not known.

An analysis was made of the vote in the legislature by Shott and he says, "It is highly probable that the

constitutional amendment would have been rejected by one or both houses had the vote been taken in the legislature which would have given the urban counties their proportionate share of the representation. One less vote in the Senate for the amendment would have meant defeat.

After the amendment was adopted Attorney General Watson resorted to some peculiar activities in enforcement, importing a union-busting outfit to help enforce and enlisting "Christian Front type of organizations to add influence."

In evaluating the Florida situation, the author points out that the people had no general antipathy toward unions—the hostility was built up through propaganda in which the Farm Bureau was a leading spirit. The writer calls it the "decisive factor" in the rural majority for the amendment. Moreover, the author observes on the right-to-work laws in general that "Restrictive

labor legislation, including the outlawry of union security provisions, has followed a pattern of acceptance by predominantly agricultural states and rejection by states predominantly industrial."

The lessons from Florida from the Shott study would seem to be clear. The pattern in Florida is one that can be looked for in other states in which the same arguments and the same techniques are used. Moreover the same forces—Farm Bureau, allied industries and special interests—will be pitted against the unions. Extravagant charges will be made and labor will be limited in its resources of defense—the press is too often antilabor. The same type of antilabor spokesmen, including the Christian Fronter type, will be found in other states.

By knowing the enemies of labor, labor can plan its strategy and in planning that strategy the Shott study would be a good handbook to have.

put Kansas in the right-to-work column. This year a tough law may be enacted by that state. There appears to be divided opinion as to the possibility of getting a bill through the legislature. If it does pass, some observers think that it will meet with a gubernatorial rebuff in the form of a veto when and if it reaches the desk of Governor George Docking for signature.

In Indiana the measure appears to have a much better chance of getting through the legislature. In that state, despite a tremendous number of bitter anti-labor people, any right-to-work bill may have tough sledding getting past Governor Harold Handley. The governor is quoted as having said that he "will not carry the torch for a right-to-work bill."

A similar situation prevails in Maryland, although the chances of enactment by the legislature appear much less than those in the Hoosier state. Governor Theodore McKeldin, of Maryland, may be the last obstacle in the success of the right-to-workers should a measure get through the state legislature.

Reports on the right-to-work battles were made last month to Teamsters attending the Mid-States and East Coast Dairy Conference. Among those reports was one from Delaware which indicated that this state has one of the worst bills yet drafted. The proposed measure there would virtually outlaw membership in a trade union, it is feared.

One of the sharpest conflicts in the country is under way now in Indiana. Tough bills have been introduced in the legislature under bipartisan auspices. The bills, in the words of official State Federation of Labor officials in Indiana, threaten "to destroy unions and wreck the excellent labor-management relations now existing in the state." For good measure, bills restricting the worker's right to unemployment compensation are likewise in the hopper.

Organized employers are, as might be expected, strongly behind the anti-union efforts. The organization known as the Associated Employers of Indiana in its December, 1956, letter to member employers,

(Continued on page 32)

BATTLE LINES FORMING IN STATE LEGISLATURES

RIGHT-TO-WORK advocates are active on the legislative front as 42 of the 45 state legislatures scheduled to meet in 1957 are in session. The agitation and propaganda are being pushed more vigorously than they have any time in two years. Here are the developments in the continuing story on this important labor battlefield:

1. Right-to-work laws have been introduced in seven states.
2. Labor is pinning its hopes on the governors of three states in which there appears a chance of actual passage.
3. Repeal efforts are being made in some states with labor waging a strong counter offensive.

This year 45 of the 48 states will convene their legislatures. All but three are now in session. The other three will meet this spring. The Florida legislature convenes next month and those of Louisiana, and Alabama will meet in May. Legislatures of Alabama, Kentucky and

Mississippi are not meeting in 1957.

So-called right-to-work bills have been introduced in these seven states: Delaware, Idaho, Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, and West Virginia. The proposed laws are similar in character and for the most part are patterned after the original plan laid down in Florida 13 years ago. The same general scheme with the phrase "right to work" used in the statute and in anti-union propaganda has been pursued in every state where campaigns for these "wreck" laws have been instituted.

The battles in four of the states highlight the efforts on the part of right-to-work advocates and the opponents of this oppressive type of legislation.

In three of these states labor is pinning no small portion of its hopes on the avowed statements of the governors.

Governor Frank Hall vetoed a bill in Kansas in 1955 which would have

TEAMSTER CLOTHING DRIVE AIDS REFUGEES

West Coast Teamster locals have just completed a massive clothing drive designed to assist in the rehabilitation of some of the more than 200,000 Hungarian refugees who fled Soviet imperialism.

The clothing drive, kicked off on December 21, was eminently successful. Teamster Dewey Copeland served as clothing drive chairman and was ably assisted by the following members of the Teamster committee as named by Joint Council 42: Ralph Clare, secretary of Studio Drivers' Local 399; Al Menard, secretary, Meat Drivers' Local 626; Swede Nissen, secretary, Retail Milk Drivers' Local 441; John Filipoff, secretary, Freight Drivers' Local 208 and H. L. Woxberg, secretary, Line Drivers' Local 224.

The drive, originally scheduled for ten days, was extended into January to accommodate the wave of response that overflowed all available warehouses and caused the committee to rent additional warehouses in Pasadena for the more than 60 tons of clothing donated during the drive.

Sponsored jointly by the Teamsters and Los Angeles County Sheriff Eugene Biscailuz, "Operation Clothing" utilized over 100 van and storage companies, cab

companies, milk firms, breweries, all available sheriff substations, transportation firms and furniture stores volunteering their facilities as collection depots.

Chairman Copeland termed the effort an outstanding example of labor management cooperation. He was especially thankful to the 26 firms who cleaned the clothing free and to the above mentioned organizations who participated in the drive. Coordinating the cleaning phase of the drive was Charles Blumberg and Abe Mandel. Coordinating the furnishing of labor and truck drivers were Sid Boone, president of Teamsters' Local 840 and George Meltzer, business manager of Dry Cleaning Workers' Local 11.

Copeland also had high praise for the many trucking firms that furnished trucks and drivers to make pick-ups at the many clothing depots. The chairman particularly praised the following truckers: Custom Cartage, International Forwarding, Pacific Cartage, Fortier Transportation, Cal Motors Express, Desert Express and Southwest Van and Storage. Brother Copeland also revealed that Paul F. Furedi of Southwest Van and Storage had originally suggested the clothing drive idea.

The Teamster unions secured trucks and paid all drivers picking up clothing from the over 100 depots and hauling it to the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) in Pasadena.

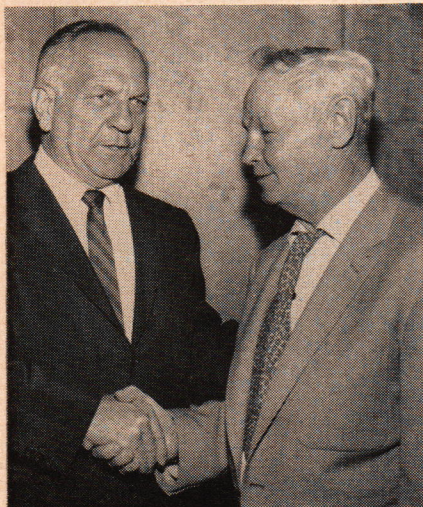
At Pasadena the clothing was sorted with the help of members of the Zeta Epsilon Chapter of the Beta Sigma Phi, non-academic service sorority.

Teamster unions also furnished personnel and trucks to haul the sorted, bundled and packaged clothing to the Long Beach harbor for overseas shipment.

In addition to the Teamsters and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's office, the clothing drive was ably assisted by the Hollywood AFL Film Council, Motion Picture Producers' Association and scores of business and professional firms. Motion picture studio employees gave hundreds of pounds of practically new clothing to the drive.

The Teamsters' Employment Center in Los Angeles hauled three 30-foot vans loaded with clothing to the Quaker headquarters in Pasadena. The first of three truckloads, an estimated 12,000 pounds, went direct to the Long Beach harbor to unload for shipment to Austria. Western Carloading Company trucks and drivers delivered this first load to the docks.

In Austria a 60-man Quaker team will give the clothing to Hungarian refugees on an individual basis.

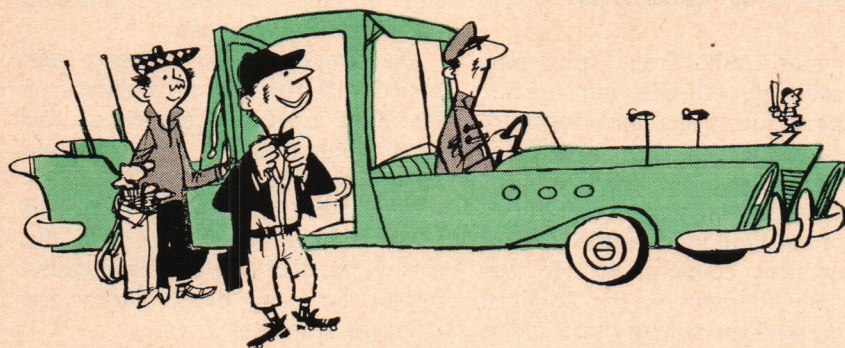


California's Governor Goodwin Knight congratulates President Dewey Copeland of Van & Storage Drivers' Local 389.



Active in the Hungarian Refugee Clothing Drive were A. Medina (left), Campaign Chairman Dewey Copeland (center) and "Swede" Nissen. They are shown about to check out the first load in the successful effort of Teamsters and dry cleaning establishments.

**Before the First Robin Chirps, Modern Day
Ball Players Grab Their Golf Clubs, Crawl
Into Their Cadillacs and Head South for**



SPRING TRAINING

By Shirley Povich

IN sixteen major league training camps, humming with efficiency, the modern baseball player at this season of the year is disporting himself in Florida and Arizona. There are 640 of him pending the shake-downs and spin-offs that lead back to the minors, but never did the baseball athletes have it so good.

In their well-regulated compounds, which often embrace the swankiest resort hotels in the area, the ball players dress for dinner, get portal-to-portal service from lobby to ball park, and also \$25 a week tipping money. That's in the rules.

For those who would dream of old-age security there is the pleasant reality, too, that if they stick around in the big leagues long enough, say ten years, they can start drawing lifetime pensions of \$275 a month when they are 50. If they

"He can write anything well, but nobody can lay a glove on him as a baseball writer when he has something to describe."

This tribute to Shirley Povich, author of the accompanying article on spring training, was written by Bob Considine, nationally known sports columnist. Little more need be added about Povich except to say that he is top sports writer for "The Washington Post," author of a book about the Washington Senators, and has written for numerous national magazines, including "The Saturday Evening Post," for which he recently did a piece on Mickey Mantle.

choose to leave their funds lay until they are 65, and have put in 20 years in the majors, their take is \$550 a month.

Oh, it's pretty wonderful, and a distinct switch from the scrambling days when a ball player in the South was wondering how he could come up with laundry money until the paychecks would start to flow two weeks after opening day.

It is not to be presumed, however, that the modern ball player is not without his problems. There is always the question, when the club breaks camp and heads north in their Pullmans, whom the ball player can get to drive his Cadillac north.

Not all of the athletes drive Cadillacs. Some are content with Chrysler Imperials. In every group there are utter conservatives, though, and here and there a mere \$4,000 automobile is noted in the players' parking lot. Only the rookies ride the buses provided by the team.

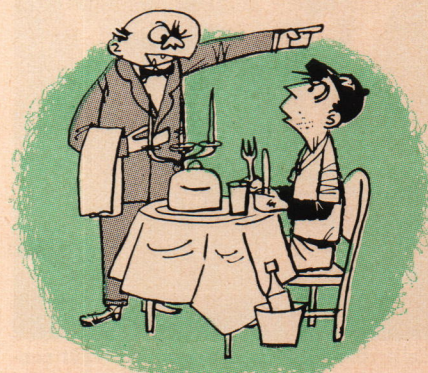
The more abundant life of the ball players is emphasized by the fact that the Ball Players' Committee, a loose but rather effective sort of union, has wangled a \$6,000 bed-rock salary minimum for every man who signs a big league contract. A twenty-game winner like Pitcher Early Wynn of the Cleveland Indians gets \$40,000. In 1906, a forty-game winner like Ed Walsh of the White Sox was drawing \$4,000.

The changing times have populated the camps with the businessman-type ball player who knows his

income tax tables, and the bumpkin rookie of Ring Lardner's You-Know-Me-Al fame has all but disappeared. But occasionally they still hit the training camp scene.

The Washington Senators' camp in Winter Park, Fla., was enlivened last year by the development that Garland Shifflett, a rookie pitcher from Elkton, Va., was apparently on a hunger strike. At least he had not put in an appearance in the dining hall of the club's posh Langford Hotel for any meal at the club's expense. That was odd because any suspicion of a ball player paying for his own meal outside the hotel was unthinkable, and it was known that Shifflett was not well heeled.

A tail was put on Shifflett by the club authorities and they found him eating in hamburger joints on the other side of town. On his first attempt to enter the hotel dining room, it seemed, he learned he was ineligible because of no tie, no jacket.



He was ineligible . . . no tie, no jacket.

He had come to camp with merely a baseball glove, shoes, sports shirt and windbreaker, and he hadn't left his ties and jackets home in Elkton because he didn't own any in the first place. He was outfitted at the team's expense.

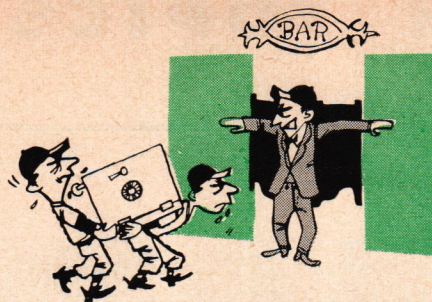
The tastes of the ball players have changed throughout the years. Those who used to find their recreation in the pool halls now pack their golf clubs and head for the links in the off-hours or unload their portable TV's or high-fi radios and settle back for a bit of good music culture, or whip out pencils and start computing their retirement funds.

It wasn't that way when Dick Wakefield hit the Detroit Tigers' training camp at Lakeland, Fla., a few years back, with a \$60,000 bonus and a gift Cadillac among his possessions. College boy Wakefield, fresh from the Michigan campus, found jolly companions in Bobo Newsome and Roy Cullenbine who knew their way around with a pool cue and gave Wakefield expensive lessons in George's Billiard Parlor where the sign said No Betting Allowed.

The special rookies get special treatment in the camps, with managers adopting the philosophy that they know pretty well the abilities of their veterans and thus are intent on taking a long look at the new lads. The emphasis has shifted so much that spring training is more for the rookies than the old-timers.

It wasn't that way when young Bucky Harris got his first big league tryout in the Detroit camp at Waxahatchie, Tex. Harris spent a month with the Tigers, and as he likes to recall, "I haven't been given a chance to bat yet. Never did get to the plate with a bat in my hand. Ty Cobb and Bobby Veach and the other old-timers chased me away every time I started for the plate because they didn't want any bushers interrupting their own hitting. Hughey Jennings, the manager, never did know whether I could hit, and released me."

When Clark Griffith was managing Washington in 1912 and the club treasury was so thin there were no funds that allowed the club to train farther south than Charlottesville,



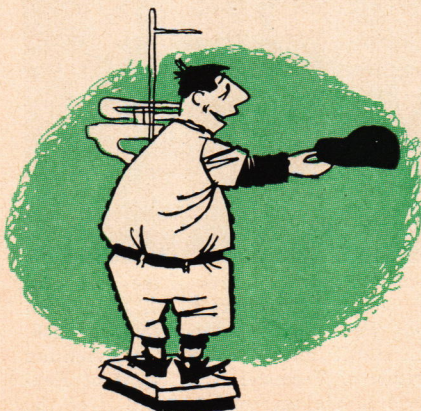
Thirsty 200-pounders made off with safe.

Va., he had his special problems. Too many of his players were checking in at the curfew hour and then checking out for in-town drinking joints. In desperation, he impounded all of their money, put them on a skimpy allowance and locked the rest of their cash in a huge safe in the dormitories.

Griffith heard movement in the players' quarters in the dark of one night and investigated. Somebody was leaving the building. Outside he caught up with Catcher Eddie Ainsmith and Pitcher Joe Engel, both of them thirsty 200-pounders who had, on their backs, the 500-pound safe which held their cash and were en route to an isolated spot where they could deal with it appropriately. Griffith's presence foiled their plot.

The modern ball players, aware of their big stakes in baseball, present few weight problems in camp, most of them reporting trim after careful dieting and exercise in the off-season. It was not ever thus. Overweight ball players were the bane of managers in other years.

One of the biggest annual weight battles was that of Bob (Fats) Fothergill, chunky outfielder of the Tigers, who was a 220-pounder when he was in shape. When he



"Here . . . hold my hat."

wasn't, he ballooned to 260 and that was his weight one year when he reported to Manager George Moriarty. Fothergill was given a month to take off 40 pounds or be fined \$200 by the irate Moriarty.

A month later, Moriarty led Fothergill to the scales. Fat Boy had hardly put a dent in his bulk and he knew it. At the scales, he stalled, at first refusing to step on. He knew he was at least 30 pounds overweight. Moriarty insisted he weigh in. Fothergill's final preliminary act was one of sheer desperation. "Here," he said to Moriarty, "hold my hat." He didn't escape the fine.

Spring training makes strange bedfellows. Roommates on the Washington Senators some years back were Dave Harris and Moe Berg. Outfielder Harris, a fine natural hitter who hit .320, .312 and .327 in consecutive years with the Senators, was no scholar. His formal education had stopped somewhere along about the seventh grade. Catcher Berg, in contrast, was a graduate of Princeton and the Sorbonne in Paris, and perhaps baseball's most educated man of all time. His thesis on Sanskrit is still a reference work in the Congressional Library and he was far-famed as a linguist. But Berg couldn't hit much.

It was at the Senators' Biloxi camp that Berg was awaiting his turn at bat while watching Harris drive ball after ball out of the park. "Get out of there, Dave," Berg finally shouted, "and give somebody else a chance to hit."

"Okay, Moe," Harris said, "but let me tell you this: When you get up there with a bat in your hand, none of them seven languages you know ain't gonna do you no good."

The year after skinny Lefty Gomez won 26 games for the Yankees, Manager Joe McCarthy suggested he put on 15 pounds and he could be a 30-game winner. "You could make 'em forget Lefty Grove," McCarthy told Gomez.

Gomez recalled that advice in later years. "I put on 15 pounds like McCarthy said," he related, "and had my worst year in the majors. I came darn near making 'em forget Lefty Gomez."

TEAMSTER TOPICS

Auto Salesmen Sign

Automobile Salesmen employed by the members of the Intercounty Automobile Dealers' Association, New York City, and represented by the Automobile Salesmen's Union Local 868, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL-CIO, have concluded an agreement after some months of negotiations. This agreement is the first one achieved east of the Mississippi covering salesmen employed by franchised new car dealers.

Jack Schectar, president of the Intercounty Association, and John Burke, business manager of Local 868, jointly announced that the contract was officially signed in the Hotel Commodore, New York City, on Monday, February 11. The association and the union have agreed upon Burton B. Turkus, Esq. as arbitrator in all matters in dispute involving the contract.

Vending Conference

Problems facing the Teamsters with the rapid growth of vending were discussed by a special committee in a national session recently. The meeting was held in late Janu-



Representatives shown attending the special session on vending problems are (left to right—seated): Paul Jones, J. C. 42, Los Angeles, Calif.; Gordon Bourne, L. U. 683, San Diego, Calif.; Harry McNally, L. U. 278, San Francisco, Calif.; Fred Klinefelter, L. U. 353, Seattle, Wash.; William Hicks, secretary-treasurer, National Miscellaneous Division, Chicago, Ill.; William Griffin, director, National Miscellaneous Division, Washington, D. C.; Fleming Campbell, Eastern Conference of Teamsters' representative in the Miscellaneous Division, Washington, D. C.; Thomas Fagan, chairman, Eastern Conference of Teamsters' Miscellaneous Division; Jack Jorgenson, chairman of the Miscellaneous Division, Central Conference of Teamsters, Minneapolis, Minn., and Antonio Felicetta, L. U. 792, Minneapolis, Minn.

ary at Los Angeles, Calif., with representatives from each of the area conferences present.

Delegates to this meeting were named by the conferences or by the Miscellaneous Divisions of the area conferences.

During the morning period of the one-day session all problems of

servicing the vending industry were discussed. The usual items long familiar to Teamsters locals which have been dispensed through automatic merchandising outlets were discussed.

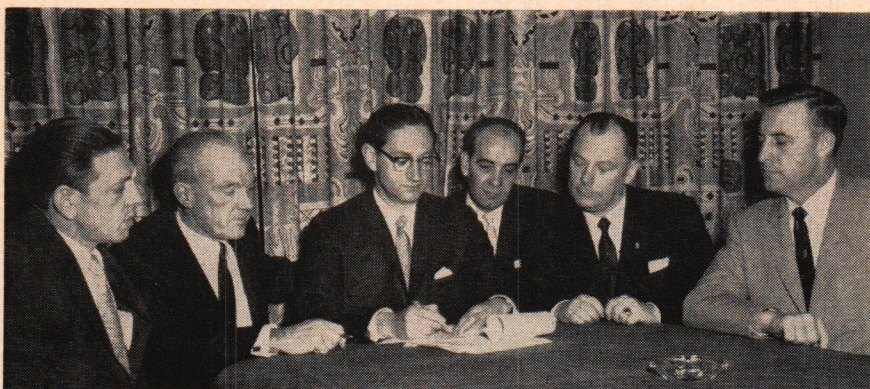
In the afternoon the delegates explored the innovations in the industry being developed in food and grocery vending machines. Experimental types of these operations were pictured and described in last month's issue of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER.

William Griffin, director, National Miscellaneous Division, Washington, D. C. attended the session and acted as chairman of the meeting.

Plan Fund Benefit

A special boxing program for the benefit of the Muscular Dystrophy Fund will be held by Joint Council 13, St. Louis, Mo., May 24.

Celebrities of the entertainment world will be present at the program



Shown at the signing of the dealer-union agreement are representatives of the Teamsters and management. Left to right—David Benkel, secretary-treasurer, L. U. 868; John O'Rourke, president, L. U. 282; David G. Fufeld, Healey & Fufeld; Irving T. Bush, L. U. 868 attorney; John Burke, business agent, L. U. 868, and John Cotter, representing Thomas Flynn, chairman of the Eastern Conference of Teamsters. Management Representative Fufeld is shown affixing his signature to the agreement in behalf of the Intercounty Automobile Dealers' Association.

to help make the benefit a success. Jerry Lewis, the television and screen comedian, will be among those present to help promote interest in the affair. Lewis has long had a strong interest in the efforts to raise money in behalf of the Muscular Dystrophy Fund.

Robert Lewis, secretary-treasurer, Local 6, St. Louis, is working as a liaison representative between the joint council and the Muscular Dystrophy Association.

IBT Man Heads Council

A Teamster business agent has been elected president of the San Bernardino-Riverside County Building & Construction Trades Council.

Tony Verdon, business agent of Local 467, San Bernardino, has taken office as the bicounty council president.

A long-time member of the Teamsters, he was elected vice president of his local in 1950 and in 1952 was named business representative. He is well known in labor circles of the California coastal area.

USSR New Subscriber

The union's official magazine, THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER, gets around. On the mailing list to receive the monthly magazine is a wide variety of organizations and individuals outside labor.

Every month subscriptions turn up, often from quite unexpected places. A surprising one came to the International Headquarters recently from—of all places—the Russian Embassy.

The letter to the Teamsters, on the letterhead of the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, asked that a subscription be entered for the embassy and a bill sent. In the belief that it might be well for the Russians to be informed—even the few who will have the opportunity of reading THE TEAMSTER with its continuing anti-Communist position—the subscription was accepted.

And so from here on the Soviet Embassy's name will be numbered among the many outside the labor movement who will be receiving our official magazine.

Cooperation Honored



Local 757, Ice Cream Drivers, New York City, recently honored President John Kelly, president of Local 584, Milk Drivers' Union, for cooperation extended by Mr. Kelly and his local. Shown above is Joseph Heffernan, left, president of L. U. 757, being thanked by President Kelly for the plaque presented. The handsome plaque said "COOPERATION AWARD—This plaque is presented to President John Kelly of Local 584, I. B. of T.-AFL-CIO, and his associates for the splendid cooperation given the officers and members of Local 757, I. B. of T.-AFL-CIO; Honored on January 24, 1957."

What Is a Truck?

A truck is a Bible;
A vial of penicillin for a sick child;
A frilly gown for a young girl's first date;
A loaf of bread for a hungry miner;
A steel beam for a skyscraper;
A new car for a country doctor;
A Geiger counter for a uranium miner;
A refrigerator for a cottage;
A package of seeds for a gardener;
A gallon of gas for the family car;
A side of beef for a deep freeze;
Spare manifolds for U. S. jeeps in Korea and Europe;
A bassinet and a high chair;
A ton of flour from Minnesota;
A vial of perfume for a Fifth Avenue window;
A job that sends a boy to medical school;
A new way of life for 170 million people.

(Walter Belson—American Trucking Associations)

Label Show May 16-21

The Union Industries Show will move back to the Middle West for its 1957 stand. The labor-management exposition will be held in Kansas City May 16-21. Teamsters will be represented.

The show this year will be held in the Municipal Auditorium, one of the finest exposition show places in the country.

"We expect to have one of our best exhibition representations in the history of the Union Industries Show," said Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Union Service and Label Trades Department, sponsor of the exhibition.

The 1957 show will be the second held since the merger of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

With the show staged at Kansas City, it is expected that an unusually large attendance will result since Kansas City is a strong drawing point for expositions.

Aid in Special Week

Chicago Teamsters were active in the celebration of Brotherhood Week, February 17-24. Vice President William A. Lee, who is president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, issued a special statement extolling the aims and program of Brotherhood Week which is sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

The week was officially proclaimed for the period beginning February 17 by Mayor Richard J. Daley, who was a Teamster. He was formerly a bakery driver.

In his statement Mr. Lee said:

"We believe it is vital to the stability of our country and our institutions that people work in harmony, not only within our trade unions but on the job and in the community. . . . Labor's program of education for brotherhood has strong influence in the workshops of our country.

"People of many faiths and creeds, and from many lands, have built our nation into a great citadel of freedom. What we say and do here in our country can give new hope to the millions of liberty-loving people throughout the world."

MARDI GRAS IN NEW ORLEANS

(Continued from page 18)

ago, the introduction of public masking creates untold hazards. Long-standing feuds are "settled" behind the protection of the mask. Robbery, rape and murder were committed freely during many of Europe's old masquerade carnivals.

In the early 1840s, it was a popular custom to throw flour at maskers on parade floats, but this had to be stopped because "rough elements" one year decided to substitute quicklime, severely burning a number of celebrants. In 1848, the newspapers were beginning to warn that the celebrations would be halted if rough practices were not stopped. Tragedy spoiled the 1854 celebration when a theater balcony collapsed, killing many revelers attending a Mardi Gras ball. One newspaper speculated that this might mean the end of Mardi Gras and added: "We are not sorry this miserable annual exhibition is rapidly becoming extinct."

Fights, stabbings and other crimes continued to plague the spectacle. In the mid-nineteenth century, bustling New Orleans was filled with many rough elements. Many of the Mardi Gras balls in the tough sections usually ended up in murders, which went unsolved because police dared not venture into the area. One historian reports that costumes at one Gallatin Street ball were very simple: The celebrants wore nothing but a mask with perhaps a gun or a knife strapped to the leg.

Hoodlums had just about taken over the celebration, when in 1857 respectable elements staged a truly spectacular parade followed by the best masquerade ball the city had seen up to that time. Success of this venture probably saved Mardi Gras for millions of fun-lovers in the years that followed. That was the year when Comus made his first appearance. The city's newspapers, all anti-Mardi Gras, had to admit that the Comus production was glittering, but they persisted in discrediting the entire celebration. However, the people had seen what a good production was like and in the years to follow they wanted more of them. They've been getting them

ever since—bigger and better every year.

For a full hundred years, the Mystical Krewe of Comus has been the focal point of the entire Mardi Gras celebration. The Krewe of Rex made its first appearance in 1872, and it has become a general symbol of the Fat Tuesday celebration. Today Rex is the most famous of all Mardi Gras kings, and he is the only one permitted to reveal his identity after the festivities are ended. Rex always is one of New Orleans' most influential men.

While the balls and parades are in the hands of the socially tight krewes, Mardi Gras itself belongs to

the people. There are no strangers in the crowds that gather at Carnival time. Masked celebrants meet, dance and drink together, then drift apart to meet others.

Mardi Gras is one mammoth gesture to the happy, exciting land of make-believe and fun, where gaiety is king. Some half million celebrators make the trip every year.

Safely, it can be said that about the only folks who don't like Mardi Gras are New Orleans bartenders and waiters and members of the city's police department. For these people, Mardi Gras should come but once every one hundred years.

But for everyone else who has experienced its excitement, Mardi Gras is the zenith of unrestrained merrymaking, and becoming gayer every year.

JUSTICE BRENNAN

(Continued from page 19)

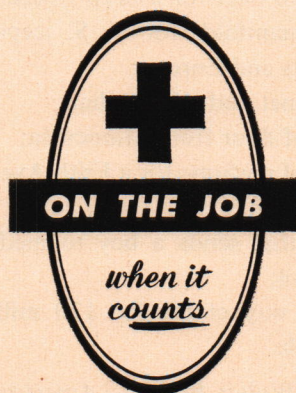
The appointment by President Eisenhower was made October 15 and the new justice took his oath the next day. By coincidence his appointment to the New Jersey Supreme Court had been made by a Republican chief executive. His appointment was made when Mr. Justice Sherman Minton retired.

The new appointee is the fourth New Jerseyan on the Supreme Court. He is the last since Martin Pitney, who was an Associate Justice from 1912 until 1922 and a brother of one of the founding partners in Justice Brennan's law firm.

Justice and Mrs. Brennan have

three children, William J. Brennan III, Hugh L. and Nancy.

Personality descriptions of the new justice by those who know him describe him as a "happy Irishman," much in demand as an after-dinner speaker and a man with a quick wit. Another coincidence in his life is the fact that his elevation to the high court brings to the bench a student and former Harvard Law School professor. Brennan is the former student and Justice Felix Frankfurter the professor. Incidentally, he is also a golfer (not an expert), and one of his hobbies is American history.



In March we're asked to support the Red Cross, which is on the job for those who need it all year long. We know Teamsters everywhere will back their Red Cross . . . generously.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, Washington, D. C.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1956

Operating Revenue:

Fees		
Per Capita	\$6,570,824.30	
Initiation	758,304.29	
Organization	315.00	
		\$7,329,443.59
Other Income		
Sale of Supplies	130,519.49	
Refunds, Claims and Overpayments..	235.25	
		130,754.74
Gross Operating Revenue		\$7,460,198.33

Deduct:

Operating Expenses:

Per Capita Tax Affiliates.....	\$868,997.76	
Donations to Subordinate Organizations	469,495.00	
Organizing Campaign Expenses.....	1,717,418.74	
Supplies Purchased for Resale.....	111,570.67	
Magazine—INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER	680,336.42	
Legal Fees and Expenses.....	136,036.49	
Convention Expense	220.31	
Donations to Allied Organizations....	4,250.00	
Retirement and Family Protection Plan	368,765.59	
Officers, Organizers and Auditors:		
Salaries	524,141.67	
Expenses	353,223.57	
Clerical Salaries	145,450.74	
Printing	23,414.25	
Postage	8,791.43	
Telephone and Telegraph	36,379.68	
Rent	3,527.90	
Express and Cartage	8,594.19	
Advertising	1,695.00	
Office Supplies and Expenses.....	13,107.18	
Auditing Expense	2,131.25	
Bonds and Insurance.....	18,237.43	
National Headquarters Building:		
Maintenance, Service and Supplies..	125,462.40	
Supervision and General Expenses..	21,982.07	
Cafeteria and Kitchen	33,270.35	
Taxes—Real Estate	58,221.56	
Insurance—Real Estate	4,506.10	
Depreciation—Building	96,878.79	
General Executive Board Authoriza-		
tions	52,930.57	
Library	7,258.08	
Donations to Public Causes.....	43,266.93	
San Francisco Office	9,040.02	
Dallas Office	2,480.90	
Seattle Office	11,850.02	
New York Office	3,558.38	
Minneapolis Office	5,996.72	
Public Relations	39,692.66	
Taxes, Real Estate & Personal Property	13,050.25	
Social Security Taxes	18,400.31	
Departmental & Divisional Expenses..	336,029.73	
Auto Repair and Maintenance.....	2,822.08	
Depreciation, Furnishings & Equip-		
ment	79,527.37	
Health and Welfare	7,141.50	
Design and Procurement Fees	36,700.40	
Dedication of Building Expense.....	8,086.16	
		\$6,513,938.62
Net Income from Operations.....		\$946,259.71

Add:

Financial Revenue:

Gross Income

Interest on Investments. \$1,232,568.65	
Discount on Veterans	
Mortgages	60,567.66
Gain on Foreign Ex-	
change	85.25
	\$1,293,221.56

Deduct:

Expense		
Investment Fees and Ex-		
pense	40,796.73	
Service Charges	89,514.43	
Interest Expense	12,231.38	
		142,542.54

Net Financial Revenue	\$1,150,679.02
Total Operational and Financial Revenue.....	\$2,096,038.73

Add:

Other Revenue:

Gain on Sale of Fixed Assets.....	29,018.73
Net Revenue for Year 1956.....	\$2,125,957.46

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1956

ASSETS

Cash:

On Deposit	\$642,805.26	
Office Fund	500.00	\$643,305.26

Accounts Receivable:

Organizing Funds	233,100.00	
Bookkeeping Machines	196,552.03	
Other	245.40	429,897.43

Inventories:

Local Union Supplies and Equipment.....	75,181.56
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Investments:

Securities, Maturity Value	31,868,031.96	
Accrued Interest Thereon.....	170,365.19	32,038,397.15

Deposits:

Equipment Contracts, Local Union....	156,344.12	
Others	450.00	156,794.12

Capital Stock:

Teamsters National Headquarters Building Corporation		
(100 shares, par value \$10.00)		1,000.00

Deferred Charges to Future Operations:

Prepaid Insurance	15,423.22	
Prepaid Taxes	33,484.88	
Prepaid Postage	1,870.63	50,778.73

Fixed Assets:

Real Estate	5,311,434.63	
Furniture and Furnishings	450,886.51	
Equipment	25,513.10	
Library	426.69	
Automobiles	4,663.35	5,792,924.28

Total Assets		\$39,188,278.53
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LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH

Accounts Payable:

Trade Creditors	\$9,272.54	
Organizing Campaign Expenses	72,119.22	
Retirement and Family Protection Plan	275,346.11	
Teamsters National Headquarters Build-		
ing Corp.	5,277.40	
Escrow Funds	830.71	
Employee's Income Tax Withheld	12,789.80	\$375,635.78

Accruals:

Salaries and Expenses	77,096.35	
Taxes—Social Security	647.28	
Interest	3,950.14	81,693.77

Notes Payable—Unsecured:

Due Bank—4%	850,000.00	
Due Allied Organization—3½%	50,000.00	900,000.00

Total Liabilities		\$1,357,329.55
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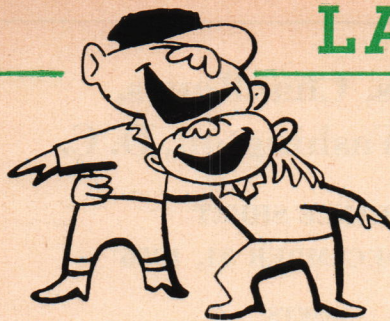
Deferred Income:

Discount on Mortgages and Notes.....	642,022.60
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Net Worth:

Balance—January 1, 1956.....	35,062,968.92	
Add:		
Net Income for the Year Ended Decem-		
ber 31, 1956	2,125,957.46	37,188,926.38

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH		\$39,188,278.53
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LAUGH LOAD

BATTLE LINES

(Continued from page 24)

That's a Hot One

A truck driver from Texas said it was so hot there last summer that the lizards crawled into the fire just to get in the shade of the skillet!

Submitted by:

E. W. Schnitzler,
Local 1027,
Hamilton, Ohio.



Old Veteran

Driving up to the house to deliver the family's seventh baby, the doctor almost ran over a duck.

"Is that your duck out there?" he asked.

"It's ours, but it ain't no duck. It's a stork with his legs worn down."



Precious

"Do you think our daughter will ever get married, John?"

"Well, yes, dear, I do. But I wouldn't worry about it for at least 20 years, darling. I never heard of a girl of 16 months being an old maid."



Through Channels

"This is Inkpen, Inkpen, Page and Inkpen, solicitors.

"Can I speak to Mr. Inkpen?"

"I'm sorry, Mr. Inkpen is in Germany."

"Then can I speak to Mr. Inkpen?"

"Sorry, Mr. Inkpen is in Burma."

"I'd like to speak to Mr. Page."

"Mr. Page has gone to America."

"Well, can I speak to Mr. Inkpen?"

"Mr. Inkpen speaking."



Starting Late

"Of course, I must ask you for a deposit," said the landlady.

"Certainly," replied the tenant, handing over the required sum.

"Thanks. Now shall we trust each other or do you want a receipt?"



Hot Stuff

Gob—I am burning with love for you.
Gal—Oh don't make a fuel of yourself.

Juvenile View

Little Mary was on a visit to her grandparents, and the old-fashioned clock on the wall was a source of wonderment to her. While she was standing before it her grandmother said to her from the next room, "Is the clock running, dear?"

"No, ma'am," promptly replied Mary. "It's just standing still and wagging its tail."



Golden Opportunity

Woman's club speaker: "And ladies, don't turn away the wanderer seeking food at your door. It's only then that wives will know what a relief it is to see a man eat a meal without finding fault with the food."



Fightin' Words

Wife—I can't decide whether to go to a palmist or to a mind reader.

Husband—Go to a palmist. It's obvious that you have a palm.



Self Defense

Auntie—In my day, a nice girl didn't hold a boy's hand.

Modern Gal—Today, a nice girl has to.



Revenge Is Sweet

In a crowded theater a young woman brushed past a man about to take a seat. Before he recovered his balance the young woman and her husband had taken the only two seats available in that part of the movie house.

"Sorry," said the husband, "we just beat you."

"That's O.K.," said the man who had been pushed out. "I hope you and your mother enjoy the show."



Resourceful

Sandy was very much disturbed when his lady love married another and remarked to an acquaintance that the light of his life had gone out. A year later this friend discovered that Sandy had married and he reminded him of what he had said. "I know," said Sandy, "but I found another match."



Exchange

"You're one in a thousand,"

I said to Bee.

"And so are your chances,"

She said to me.

said: "You have a golden opportunity now to support the Indiana Right-to-Work Committee, Inc. Mail your contributions to us."

The labor press in Indiana is bitter in its comments against the campaign of labor vilification now going on. Referring to the Associated Employers and others who are liberal with their use of the word "freedom," the labor people are saying:

"They want freedom, all right, but only when it cripples unions. They want the freedom to fire a man who believes in unions. They want freedom to pay low wages. They want the freedom to press for tax relief for the rich, and the imposition of heavier tax on the wage earners. They are very loose in their use of the word 'freedom.' What they really want is to keep everything they get and keep the little man from getting his fair share of what he helps produce."

Organized labor is trying to mobilize its forces to defeat the bill in the legislature and if it cannot succeed in that it hopes to force a state referendum. Should that effort succeed, we may see one of the hottest public opinion battles of our time in a question involving the basic rights of labor.

Mixed information comes from Maryland which is an important state because the fight in that state is literally on the doorstep of Congress. In 1955 a union shop ban was beaten 70-41 in the Maryland House of Delegates.

Speaker John C. Luber, of the House, is said to be bluntly against the bill and he is backed in his view by the powerful *Baltimore Sun*, which sees little chance of enactment of a wreck bill.

Labor's counter offensive against statutes now on the books has not received the attention which many think it merits. In three states repealers have been proposed: in North Dakota, Iowa and Alabama. Labor failed to dislodge the Nevada act last year. The difficulties of repealing a law once it is on the books emphasizes to labor the importance of preventing passage in the first place.



FIFTY YEARS AGO

in Our Magazine

(From Teamsters' Magazine, March, 1907)

BEHOLD THE FAKIRS!

Organized labor seemed to be assuming some of Teddy Roosevelt's "big stick" ideas as a result of the 1906 elections. As the 59th Congress prepared to adjourn labor leaders warned their critics that they would not be ignored in Washington this winter.

"The American Federation of Labor, through its committee, will be on guard during the present session of Congress and will be as insistent as heretofore in urging consideration of the claims of labor. And it is going to receive more consideration than ever before.

"All the talk of the dyed-in-the-wool standpatters to the effect that labor failed to make good in the recent elections is bluff. The labor vote was planted in such a way as to serve notice upon the party in power, notwithstanding the return of several congressmen marked for defeat by the American Federation.

"Labor will not be ignored at the capitol in Washington this winter, but it will have to keep its eyes open for fakirs."

LEMON IS ANATHEMA

This item that appeared in the Correspondence columns of the Teamster and is reprinted below, raised this question in our minds: "What did one say when they were the recipients of a putrid lemon?"

"It seems to be a solemn fact that a certain popular expression is hurting the lemon trade. Whereas there was formerly no more hesitation about asking for a lemon than for any other kind of fruit, people acquainted with the vernacular now pass on and buy some other variety. At least so say some of the dealers. Something ought to be done to relieve the lemon business and coincidentally furnish us with something fresh in slang."

Sir, this lemon is a lemon!

RENDER UNTO CAESAR

This is how a Board of Trade in a southern city rationalized the low wages paid to artisans in 1907:

"Labor at reasonable cost is the boast of this city. The source of the labor supply is the native white population surrounding the city, the most prolific in

family production in the United States. The laborer is capable and contented. Strikes are unknown. The low cost of living and the mild climate, making the cost of fuel and clothing less than in many other cities and permitting of outdoor work every day in the year, render it possible to maintain a lower wage scale than prevails in like industries in the south."

Some of the per diem wages quoted from this Board of Trade brochure are as follows:

Laborers:	\$1 to \$1.50
Carpenters:	\$2.50 to \$3
Printers:	\$2.75 to \$4
Painters:	\$2
Plumbers:	\$2 to \$4
Paperhangers:	\$2.50 to \$3
Brick Masons:	\$4.50 to \$5
Plasterers:	35 cents per hour
Teamsters:	\$1
Textile:	50 cents per day

The article continues: "What does the above convey to the reader? Only this—that whatever advantages nature has given the laborer in that city are taken from him by the manufacturer. If the climate is rigorous, he is paid sufficient wages to purchase fuel and clothing. If these are unnecessary, they are not furnished in wages by the employer. In

other words, the laborer is not allowed any benefits that his location make for him by the reason of his living in a mild climate, but they are absorbed by the employer."

Apparently this employer is not familiar with the admonition—"Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesars and to God the things that are God's."

DUES VS. IDEALISM

The Minneapolis convention of the A. F. of L. issued a circular letter to affiliated organizations urging them to "establish dues of not less than \$1 per month, as it has been overwhelmingly proven that a well-filled treasury is a surer guarantee of genuine trade unionism than a lofty declaration of principles with low dues."

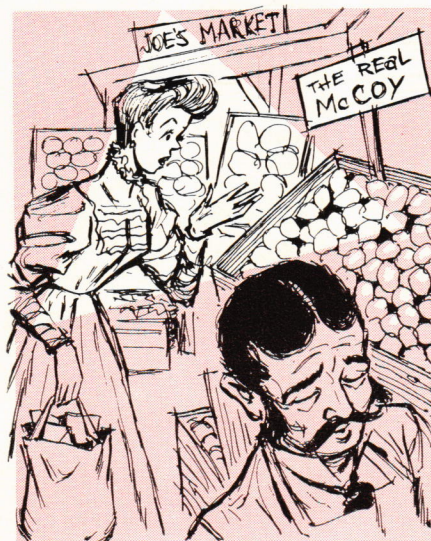
The Teamster editors concurred with the sentiments stated in the circular letter and further stated that "somehow the plutocratic enemy and his hireling strike-breakers are not the least bit frightened by the 'lofty declaration of principles' adopted by the unions that collect 25 cents or 50 cents a month in dues. When the latter are forced into a strike, usually they are seriously handicapped at the outset and lose more frequently than they win."

KICK-A-POO JOY JUICE

In last month's Fifty Years Ago column we listed the benefits of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" as related in an advertisement carried within the pages of our magazine. However, in deference to the Hippocratic oath we must report the findings of an unbiased source as to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Syrup in curing any childhood malaise. In 1905, the Ladies' Home Journal proved that "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" contained morphine and was labeled "poison" in Great Britain.

The finding was announced after the magazine had conducted an expose of patent medicines that were prevalent during this period.

The poor kids will not only have to suffer with tender gums and wind colic they now have to contend with withdrawal pains.





I'm Learning More than My ABC's ...
i. e. — Nothing Beats  Deliveries